

THE AMERICAN

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

20¢ • APRIL 1964

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# LEGION

Magazine

Contents for April 1964

## COMMUNISM'S "EMANCIPATED" WOMEN ..... 5

BY CHRIS CLIFFORD

*A little picture story from behind the Iron Curtain.*

## YESTERDAY—THE KEY TO TODAY AND TOMORROW ..... 6

BY NATIONAL COMMANDER DANIEL F. FOLEY

*Some straight talk about the importance of giving our children a grounding in American history.*

## THE SHOT THAT WAS HEARD AROUND THE WORLD ..... 7

*A pictorial feature about a day in another April a long time ago.*

## HOW YOUR TV SHOWS ARE CHOSEN ..... 12

BY RICHARD P. FINN

*What we learned from Congressional hearings on the networks' method of guessing who's watching what channel.*

## FRANCIS SCOTT KEY AND THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.. 14

BY JOSEPH SCHOTT

*The author of our National Anthem, how he wrote it, and the history of the song from 150 years ago until today.*

## AN EARLY VIEW OF THE 1964 KENTUCKY DERBY ..... 18

BY JAMES PETER BLACK

*All about the three-year-old horses that looked the best as the winter ended—for you to have by your TV on May 2.*

## HOW THEY TRANSLATE THE BIBLE INTO 1,202 LANGUAGES ..... 20

BY PETE MARTIN

*An interview with Dr. Eugene Nida, top linguist of a world-wide network of Bible translators for the American Bible Society.*

## IS STRICT FEDERAL CONTROL OVER CIGARETTE SMOKING NECESSARY? ..... 24

TWO SIDES OF A NATIONAL QUESTION

PRO: REP. JOHN J. RHODES (R-ARIZ.)

CON: REP. HAROLD D. COOLEY (D-N. C.)

## A LONG LOOK AT THE STOCK MARKET ..... 26

BY RICHARD H. RUSH

*There's a long stock rise ahead, says this analysis of short and long term investing.*

## BASEBALL STARTS APRIL THE SOMETHINGTH ..... 28

BY HAROLD DUNN

*Out of the exam papers of children comes a whole new look at American sports.*

### Departments

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ..... 2	BOOKS ..... 37
EDITOR'S CORNER ..... 4	PERSONAL ..... 43
DATELINE WASHINGTON ..... 8	ROD & GUN CLUB ..... 46
VETERANS NEWSLETTER ..... 29	LEGION SHOPPER ..... 55
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION ..... 31	PARTING SHOTS ..... 60

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10019.

## JFK & THE LEGION

SIR: In *Life* Magazine's memorial issue to JFK, it quotes our late President as saying in a House speech in 1949: "The leadership of The American Legion has not had a constructive thought for the benefit of this country since 1918." What prompted him to say this?

WILLIAM C. ROBBINS  
Quincy, Mass.

Self-confessed ignorance, which *Life* failed to report. In a powerful pro-Legion speech in 1960, Mr. Kennedy said: "I have learned a great deal about The American Legion since 1949," a direct reference to the naiveté of his 1949 House speech.

## JIM BOYLE

SIR: Your February editorial entitled "A Great American," noting the retirement of Jim Boyle, Adjutant of the Maine American Legion since 1919, was indeed based on knowledge. I recall my first visit to his office when I was a Post Commander, and he took the greater part of a day outlining the important role played by the Legion in the American way of life. He emphasized the implementation of the tried and true programs of the organization on the Post level. It was a half-day that I have never forgotten. In the years since I have continued to seek Jim Boyle's advice and counsel, which I have found to be exacting and unselfish. During his many years of service, Jim Boyle exemplified the highest standards of the organization.

JAMES V. DAY, Commissioner  
Federal Maritime Commission  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Thanks for your friendly editorial. As a result of it I have heard from many old timers who remember me over the years. I did make an effort to get the Legion over to others. I treasure a folder of records here in Maine when we tried to get the people behind the GI Bill in 1944. Even the newspapers had heard little of the proposed legislation, and the colleges gave no help when the act was pending in Congressional committees. They had a conviction then that boys away from studies four or five years would not be qualified to enter.

JAMES L. BOYLE  
Waterville, Maine

## THE WINTER OLYMPICS

SIR: Three cheers for our wonderful magazine which, in its December issue, shed light in advance on the defeat of our valiant Olympic performers at the winter Olympics ("Why We Deserve to Lose the Olympics," by Irving Jaffee.) I enclose a column from our *Cumberland* (Md.) *Sunday Times*, for Feb. 8, by J. Suter Kegg, in which he gives full credit to Mr. Jaffee's article for calling the turn three months earlier.

RAYMOND J. MILLER  
Lonaconing, Md.

Mr. Kegg's column gave *Cumberland Times* readers a detailed summary of Mr. Jaffee's article on our December pages, showing how we throw American amateurs against professionals from Russia and other countries in the Olympics.

## CORRECTION

SIR: In November you referred to the Veterans Memorial Hospital at Quezon City, Luzon, Philippines as the "only U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital outside the United States." It is not a VA hospital, but is owned and operated by the Philippine government. We hospitalize eligible veterans on a contract basis for the Veterans Administration.

HENRY J. SWANSON, Manager  
Veterans Memorial Hospital  
Quezon City, Luzon, P.I.

## THE LEGION CALENDAR

SIR: Guess its about time to thank you for the handy and useful Legionnaires' Calendar that you print each year in the January issue of *The American Legion Magazine*.

WILLARD HARBISON  
Phoenix, Ariz.

We skipped it a year ago and our readers skinned us alive for the omission.

SIR: Why did you fail to make special mention of Easter Sunday in the annual Legionnaires' Calendar in the January issue?

(Fifteen readers asked this.)

We have no right to represent the observances of any one religion to be a tenet of all Americans or all Legionnaires. It is a personal matter for each individual and not ours to dictate. There are Jews, Buddhists, Moslems and other non-Christian Americans within the Legion. We are guided by American custom and tradition, and the only religious holiday we note on our Legionnaires' Calendar is Christmas, which is a traditional as well as religious holiday season.

## CAN WE RELIBERATE THESE?

SIR: Do any of your readers have a German saber engraved: "Erich Deis, Leutnant, R. Schweldevetn, F.R.F., 7th R. Inf. Oberbefehlshaber Der Wehrmacht?" It belongs to Herr Erich Deis, proprietor of the Anker Hotel at Andernach on the Rhine. He won it for excellence in military competition. He was at the Russian front when our WW2 troops occupied Andernach. The American Provost Marshall required all German firearms to be deposited with him for safekeeping. Deis' mother deposited the saber in good faith, though only firearms were required. The saber disappeared with the departure of our troops. The saber is of great sentimental value to Deis and his family. If anyone knows its whereabouts he would appreciate direct correspondence with him: Herr Erich Deis, Anker Hotel, Andernach on the Rhine, Germany.

FRED L. WALKER  
Alexandria, Va.

SIR: While in St. Vith, Belgium, dedicating the 106th Division Memorial, the mayor asked my help in returning a "Chaine due Roi," which disappeared from a wardrobe in St. Vith in WW2, and which a GI, with an MP, was later seen packing in a box. The GI wore an Acorn patch (87th Div.) and the MP had an XX insignia (probably 20th Corps). The chain is the historical and official insignium of the St. Sebastian-St. Rock Brotherhood. It contains several medallions and a bird, one of which dates back to the 16th Century. The Brotherhood has asked the help of our Brussels Embassy, has advertised in German newspapers in towns where our troops were stationed, but has found no trace of the "Chaine due Roi" in 20 years. If it could get the whole chain or any intact parts back it would be sensational for good international relationships, and the Brotherhood would be most grateful. If any readers know anything about it, would they be good enough to communicate with me?

DOUGLAS S. COFFEY  
Town Hall,  
West Orange, N. J.

## TRIBUTE

SIR: I recently attended a testimonial dinner to my uncle, John P. Riley, of Providence, R. I., who was a PFC in the 78th Division in WW1. I was amazed at the constant parade of people who came by to greet him and shake his hand. Now a senior citizen, he was not known nationally, but he held many local offices in the Legion and other organizations. He kept enormous records of his comrades, and over the years he was never too busy to listen to their problems—either on the phone, which was constantly ringing, or in a personal visit to our home, where the door was always open day and night. It isn't because he is my uncle that I write this, but because he is the kind of man who made The American Legion what it is.

WILLIAM E. RILEY  
Providence, R. I.



# Prepare for MEMORIAL DAY!

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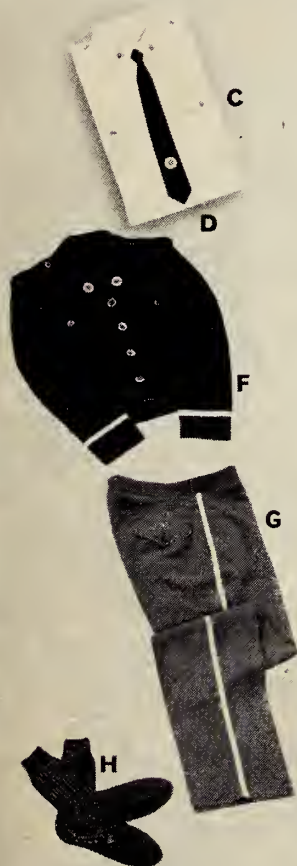
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## IN THIS ISSUE

**WE** ARE ESPECIALLY proud of the job our authors have done in this issue to bring you interesting reports on things that are allied to the interests of The American Legion. Devotion to God? Read Pete Martin's report on the American Bible Society's work to get the Bible into everyone's language. America's patriotic heritage? See Joseph Schott's illuminating story of The Star-Spangled Banner and of Francis Scott Key, who wrote the anthem 150 years ago. Or see National Commander Foley's editorial on American history, or our Art Director's picture feature of that April day in 1775 when the volley on Lexington Green started the American Revolution. We are equally proud of the fine reports of those authors in this issue who bring you insight into things you may be personally interested in at this time: Richard Finn's piece on how your TV shows are selected or axed; Jim Black's preview of the horses that *may* dominate the 1964 Kentucky Derby; Richard Rush's "A Long Look at the Stock Market." Happy reading.

## LINCOLN TODAY

**O**N FEB. 17, during Lincoln's birthday week, Past National Commander Ray Murphy, of Iowa, spoke at a Legion conference in Iowa, and wondered what Lincoln would say to such an assembly with reference to the major world struggle of today. Perhaps, said Murphy, Mr. Lincoln would say something like this:

"Two score and seven years ago communist conspirators brought forth on two continents a new nation, conceived in tyranny; dedicated to the proposition that all men are but materialistic animals; committed to world dominion under communist rule.

"With that nation and its satellites we are now engaged in a great global war, undeclared but deadly, testing whether that nation and other nations of like purpose, can long endure; testing whether our own nation and nations—like ours dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights—can long endure.

"We are met tonight on no single battlefield of that war, for the war in which we find ourselves engaged is total, world-wide and all pervasive, knowing no boundaries, and often waged in the name of peace—yet a war that imperils the survival of all mankind.

"We meet tonight not to hallow, not to consecrate, not to dedicate a final resting place for the millions who have died that we, and others, may yet live in freedom. Our dead are fallen the world around.

"Rather, we are gathered here to revitalize our own dedication, to reawaken our own sense of participation—to capture if we may the consecration of our fathers as it was at the birth of this nation and as it was at Gettysburg.

"We are met, not in the name of but one country alone, but in the name of all countries—and all men—alike dedicated to liberty and equality under law for every man—alike highly resolved that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

# EDITOR'S CORNER

"And this above all—we are met in the Name of God, in Whose Name, and by Whose aid the countless millions yet in bondage can be freed, and those yet free can live on in liberty."

## PRESIDENTS WITH NO MAJORITY

**O**UR MAILBAG IS FULL of all kinds of questions. If you wrote us one and didn't get an answer it's because there are more of you than there is of us, while we each only have seven days a week.

Here's a query of special interest in a Presidential election year. It's from Peter W. Williams of Post 8, Munich, Germany. "Has there ever been a President elected by the Electoral College who didn't have a majority of the popular vote?" he asks. The boys and girls in Munich Post 8 were debating the electoral system and didn't have facts on that.

Yes, indeed. The popular vote wasn't counted until 1824. In that year Andrew Jackson outpulled John Quincy Adams at the polls by almost half again as much, and in the electoral college by 99 to 84. Among many candidates none had a majority of electoral votes, and the House of Representatives elected Adams, clearly second at the polls.

They changed some of the rules along the way to permit a plurality of electoral votes to win. Then came 1860, and among four candidates Abe Lincoln got more popular and electoral votes than any other, but a *majority of neither*, and became President.

In 1876 was the famous case of Samuel Tilden vs. Rutherford B. Hayes. Tilden had the count on Election Day, but the votes of four states were challenged and in the end the House elected Hayes.

Next was 1888. Benjamin Harrison got a majority of the electoral votes, though Grover Cleveland had the most popular votes. Harrison was in.

Cleveland had poetic justice four years later, in 1892. This time he didn't have the majority of the popular votes. But against two other candidates he had more than any other—both electoral and popular—and won.

We come now all the way down to 1948, when Harry S. Truman outpulled each other candidate and won, though among them Thomas E. Dewey, Strom Thurmond and Henry Wallace had the majority of votes. Truman, 24,105,812. The other three, 24,296,358. Dewey was just under 22 million, Thurmond and Wallace split just under 2½ million.

Andrew Jackson was the only one who had an undisputed plurality of the electoral votes but didn't make it—in 1824. This led to the party nominating conventions in 1832 to keep a raft of candidates from splitting the popular vote to nonsense.

*Everything* was disputed in the Tilden-Hayes affair, and what was right and what was wrong depends on who's telling it.

Only in (1) the clear case of Jackson's

elimination in 1824, and (2) the disputed case of Tilden's elimination in 1876 has a man been elected President when another man got more electoral and popular votes than he did.

Only in (3) the case of Harrison in 1888 did a winner get a majority of the electoral votes when another man outpulled him in the popular vote.

In all other elections except these three, since the popular vote was first recorded in 1824, the winner had more popular and more electoral votes than anyone else, even if a combination of others had more than he.

## NO LEGION GENERALS

**M**ARK PEDISICH OF LAKE RONKONKOMA, N. Y., writes to say: "Your report of the Post Everlasting Ceremony for the late President Kennedy by his American Legion Post (page 26, Feb.) refers to one of the participants being a Brigadier General. Wouldn't the identifying caption be contrary to Section 1, Article II of The American Legion Constitution?"

The applicable sentence of Section 1, Article II of the Legion Constitution reads: "*Rank does not exist in the Legion; no member shall be addressed by his military or naval title in any convention or meeting of the Legion.*" This does not apply literally to the identification of people in reporting events, nor do we believe there is a conflict here with the intent of Sec. 1, Art. II. From the history of the Legion's Constitution we believe the intent was to prevent a general from overriding a private by the use of rank, rather than by the virtue of his arguments, during official debate and deliberation in the making of Legion decisions, and to preserve actual Legion offices as the only titular sources of authority in the conduct of Legion affairs.

We feel that no trespass is made on these grounds in the process of identifying people when reporting events. We'd hate to refer newswise to Douglas MacArthur, William Halsey, John Pershing, William Donovan, George Patton, Chester Nimitz, William Mitchell, Alvin York, etc., without giving their due rank to any that were Legionnaires. But it's a good point. Thanks, Mr. Pedisich.

## PARTLY FUNNY

**WE** PASS ON TO YOU an item we read in the January *Esso PR Review*. It reads:

"Congressman Wayne Hays of Ohio has a rather unusual method of replying to lunatic and crank letters: 'Dear Sir: Twice in the last week some crackpot has written me a letter and signed your name to it. I thought you ought to know about it before it gets out of hand.'"

Another bit of too-true humor came from the mouth of a friend recently, when we were sitting—alone we thought—cogitating on the problems of the world. A hand rested on our shoulder, and it was our friend, who asked: "Who were you talking to?"

"Were we talking out loud?" we asked.

"Yes," he said. Then he added:

"It's all right when you talk to yourself.

"It's all right when you ask yourself a question and then answer it.

"But when you ask yourself a question, and then answer it, and then say 'What?', it's time to start looking for help." R.B.P.



# COMMUNISM'S “EMANCIPATED” WOMEN



WE ARE ALL familiar with picture stories that show our free countries to poor advantage. A cameraman who wants to shoot 100 photos of American slums, or crime, or sickness, can go do it, with no hand to stop him. Government-sponsored “theme” photos of the worst of our Great Depression have become classics of an America that seemed to be all dust storms, bleached steer skulls, and miserable, homeless people. But even with tourists behind the Iron Curtain for some years now, cameras are closely watched there. A picture story on one unhandsome theme, taken in many different cities, is a rarity. Chris Clifford shot from the hip to get these three photos, in three different cities, of some of the unfeminine labor of communism’s women. They are women street cleaners, in Bucharest, Rumania; Moscow, Russia; and Budapest, Hungary. These films were overlooked when some of Clifford’s rolls were confiscated.





FOR YOUR INFORMATION

# Yesterday—The Key To Today and Tomorrow

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

*Daniel J. Foley*

**A**RE WE DOING ENOUGH—as parents, as educators, as American Legionnaires—to instill in our young people a knowledge and love of the heritage of their history? In an era of accelerated change, are we giving our youth a fair chance to recognize the changeless values of life in America?

The American Legion believes we must do more. Too many young Americans finish their formal education with woefully little appreciation of the institutions and way of life they will be called upon to uphold.

General Douglas MacArthur recently told me of having met a brilliant young scientist who had completed intensive graduate studies at a leading university. When their conversation touched on the World War I period, the General said, it developed that his young friend had never heard of General John J. Pershing and the role of the American Expeditionary Force in France in 1917-18. His schooling had not covered that phase of United States history.

Repeated surveys show that the General's friend has lots of company. The world's greatest free educational system is continuing to turn out many graduates who are poorly informed in Americanism. They don't understand—because no one has told them—the how and why of America's greatness.

**T**HE SCHOOLS, by and large, measure up to the standards that we, as a people, set and support. The problem stems from public indifference to the importance of the study of history in preparing our youth for meaningful citizenship.

History, according to the historian Allan Nevins, is “a bridge from the past, connecting it with the present and pointing to the road to the future.” It illuminates, as no other field of study can, both the blessings of our free society and the sacrifices that maintenance of freedom demands.

There are few achievements more noble than that of the handful of American colonists who pitted “our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor” against the world's mightiest empire. They won their fight. They created a form of government premised on the then-revolutionary belief that all men are created equal and endowed by the Creator with the power to determine their own destiny.

The Founding Fathers did not invent our form of government out of thin air, or from theory arrived at by pure reason. A profound knowledge of previous human history runs in a strong current between the lines of their great documents. New history since then illuminates the meaning of their achievement. For nearly two hundred years the American people have made their government work, perfecting it and defending it as needed.

It is fruitless to think that a youngster today can separate what is superficial from what is fundamental in the stream of American life if he is not grounded in the history which led to the founding of our country, or in the flow of events in America since then.

I do not contend, and certainly no one should teach, that our system has worked perfectly. Once, though only once, we turned to blood rather than reason to settle public differences within our borders. There is as much to learn from the Civil War years as from our other eras. Today's citizen who would countenance the shrill cry of hatred in public affairs can profit from Carl Sandburg's description of the public mood of the 1860's. “The teachings of hate became fiercer in key. Proud and powerful men, reckless as to death and personal belongings and public peace, hunted through language and lingo to find epithets, dirty names to call the Other Side.” Georgia's Alexander Stephens, when asked why Lincoln's election would mean war, could only reply: “Because there are not virtue and patriotism and sense enough left in the country to avoid it.”

Our youth are first of all Americans. No matter what talents they develop, they must apply them in the mainstream of American culture, according to American standards, in concert with American values. The school of American history is the only one where they can discover these values.

During the first century and a quarter of our national life, history occupied a strategic place in the educational process.

Thomas Jefferson, in listing requirements for Virginia's pioneer school system, stipulated that reading in the primary grades be “chiefly historical.” Jefferson explained: “History, by apprising [students] of the past, will enable them to judge of the future; it will avail them of the experience of other times and other nations; it will qualify them as judges of the actions and designs of men.”

**A**SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the American Historical Association in 1899 reaffirmed this concept when it declared history to be the focal point of the high school curriculum dealing with man and society. In 1916, however, the focus began to veer. A study committee of professional educators asserted that history was no longer adequate to the key purpose of secondary education—namely, “enabling American youth to deal with the complex phenomena of modern society.” The committee recommended that the teaching of history as a separate course be abandoned and that the subject be merged with others under the heading, “social studies.”

Today, the majority of high schools conform to this approach. Many do not list history on their curricula.

In presenting this issue I question no one's motives. The issue lies in differing judgments of the value of history instruction for the modern student. I believe that in many school districts the valuation of our history has been set too low. I believe American history can and must be a dramatic and memorable part of young Americans' education.

In order to lead this nation through the tests ahead, they will need all of the inspiration and enlightenment and courage that they can draw from a priceless heritage.



# THE SHOT THAT WAS HEARD AROUND THE WORLD



An early rendition of the Battle on Lexington Green, April 19, 1775.

April 19, one hundred eighty nine years ago, the redcoats marched out of Boston to seize the stored arms of the colonial rebels. Minutemen answered the call of Paul Revere and William Dawes. On Lexington Green a volley mowed some of them down, and more at Concord Bridge. Then from behind fences and trees, the British were harried to Boston with 273 casualties. The American Revolution was on. The artist who depicted the Lexington volley (above) is lost to memory. Harvey Dunn painted "He answered the call at midnight" (left). A Westerner, proud of his American Indian blood, and one of the deans of the "Golden Age of American Illustrators" (1920-1935), Dunn, who died in 1953, painted many covers for this magazine years ago.



"He answered the call at midnight."



RUSSIA'S FISHING FLEET.  
UNITED NATIONS' GROWING PAINS.  
FOREIGN AID OVERHAUL?

**DATELINE  
WASHINGTON**



PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

**"GO" SIGNALS**

"I regard achievement of the full potential of our resources—physical, human, and otherwise—to be the highest purpose of governmental policies next to the protection of those rights we regard as inalienable." President **Johnson**.

**"STOP" LIGHT**

"... Let me disclaim any notion that government can tell businessmen how to run their businesses." Secretary of Commerce **Hodges**.

**IVAN'S GOT A SECRET**

"I am pretty well convinced the Russians have all our secrets and ... the secrets we are going to discover in the next two years." **Dr. Edward Teller**, atomic physicist.

**SELF-RESPECT**

"No nation can respect another nation which does not have enough self-respect to defend its own legitimate interests." Rep. **Richard H. Poff**, R-Va.

**PROBLEM OF MIRACLES**

"The miracles of modern science by their very physical and material nature do not offer a solution for our most serious problems... problems of human nature." Sen. **John O. Pastore**, D-R.I.

**ARE THESE OUR KIDS?**

"At a time when boys should have nothing to do with girls except throw things at them they are pressured into dating. Dating gets boring so they go steady. That gets boring so they get married." **Margaret Mead**, anthropologist.

**THE BIG PUZZLE**

"For our human race the central problem is still that of understanding nature and attempting to control it." **Paul M. Gross**, retiring president, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Russia has openly boasted it intends to build up the world's largest, best fishing fleet . . . Although the USSR has close to its boundaries 12 large fishing areas, Red flotillas of trawlers have been invading fishing grounds all over the world, employing such rough tactics as hit-run collisions to chase away rivals for the catch.

Russian sea rustlers, warns a Senate Commerce Committee special report, are in effect running riot on "one of the major battlefields of the cold war."

The report is also concerned with what it euphemistically describes as "extra-curricular activities" of the Red sea-prowlers . . . which show up at such places as the mid-ocean testing areas for U.S. defense activities . . . The Soviet ships are known to be equipped not only with the latest fishing gear, but also with ultra-modern underwater and space-tracking electronic gear.

The United Nations, aged 19, still suffers from growing pains . . . Initiated by 51 countries, UN's planners, in building New York headquarters, anticipated eventual membership of 75 . . . Today the UN has 113 members with some 10-15 new nations expected by 1970.

Official Washington position is that, for all of its failings, UN has helped deter or terminate warfare in Iran, Greece, Kashmir, Korea, Congo, and Caribbean, twice in mid-East and Western Pacific . . . Says Secretary of State **Rusk**:

"It is not fanciful to speculate that any or all of us may owe our lives to the fact that these dangers were contained, with the active and persistent help of the processes of the UN."

It is now possible, in theory at least, that a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly can be achieved by countries having 10% of the world's population, or who contribute 5% of the UN budget.

Even the strong champions of U.S. foreign aid now say that changes must be made to improve the effectiveness of our giving and lending dollars and commodities over the earth's surface . . . But how?

Fact is that reducing aid is an increasingly difficult problem . . . Cut aid to Turkey or Greece, and we affect the situation in Cyprus . . . Reduce assistance to South Vietnam, and we open the door to the Red Viet-Cong . . . Tighten aid to Brazil or Bolivia, and we involve our relations with all of Latin America . . . Help friends and allies, yet tomorrow they may be unfriendly or downright hostile.

In Washington, virtually every policymaker and idea shaker has come up with a scheme to reform the aid program . . . Basically, they line up on two sides . . . those who would trim aid with a surgical knife and those who would chop off chunks with a woodsman's ax . . . In matters of aid, the President poses, Congress disposes . . . and when aroused, Congress threatens with an ax.



Only for the readers of *American Legion Magazine*!



ABC NETWORK'S "BREAKFAST CLUB" STAR

*Don McNeill says:*

**DON'T BE DEAF!**

Mail Your Lucky Card to me Today!

**TO COLLECT YOUR PRIZE...**

If you are hard-of-hearing... fill out the card with your name and address and mail it today.

If you're not hard-of-hearing... send it in with the name and address of the hard-of-hearing friend or loved one for whom you'd like to win the priceless gift of better hearing.

Please... don't accept this offer unless you need hearing help or are entering the name of someone who does need hearing help.

**PLEASE NOTE THESE SIMPLE RULES:**

1. Only those with a hearing loss are eligible for a prize. However, if you're not hard-of-hearing yourself, you may still win a prize for a loved one or friend who has suffered a hearing loss.
2. Fill out the card opposite this page. Then mail it to me, Don McNeill, 4201 W. Victoria, Dept. 4-670, Chicago, Ill. 60646, or take it to the friendly Beltone Hearing Aid Specialist who serves your community. (Check your phone book yellow pages under "Hearing Aids" to find the Beltone office nearest you.) All cards must be received by midnight, May 31, 1964.
3. Your number will be checked against the list of winning numbers, and you will be advised promptly if you have won.
4. This offer is limited to residents of U.S. and Canada and does not apply where prohibited by federal, state or local regulations. In those areas, ask your Beltone Hearing Aid Specialist about a special contest.
5. Offer is not open to employees of Beltone Electronics Corp., its advertising agency, its distributors, R. L. Polk, or this publication, and their families.

**\$250,000.00**  
**FREE PRIZES**

*offered by*

***Beltone***<sup>®</sup>

*You may already have*

**WON a FREE**

***Beltone Hearing Aid!***

**YOUR LUCKY NUMBER** may be the number printed on the card below. This number appears *only* in *your* copy of this magazine. Nobody else can have the same number. R. L. Polk & Co., an impartial judging organization, has already selected the winning numbers. If *your* card bears one of these numbers, you may have already won a Beltone Hearing Aid of your choice—for yourself or a loved one. There are \$250,000.00 worth of these **FREE PRIZES**—for readers of *AMERICAN LEGION Magazine*.

**This is Beltone's way** of bringing new hope and new help to those whose precious sense of hearing has failed or is beginning to fail. Prizes awarded only to the hard-of-hearing. But even if you yourself are not hard of hearing, you can still take advantage of this "once in a lifetime" opportunity to help someone who has a hearing loss.

**Even if you now own a hearing aid**, it will pay you to see if you have won a new Beltone Hearing Aid. Because Beltone's latest models are so tiny, yet so effective, you have to try one to believe it! Latest-model Beltone Hearing Aids have already brought new happiness to tens of thousands. These folks now hear clearly again, more easily and naturally than they ever dreamed possible.

**This Card May Have Your Lucky Number!**

**MAIL IT IN TODAY!**



# How Your TV Shows Are Chosen



Johnny Carson, left, told House Committee he lost two TV shows to ratings. With him, Rep. John Moss, Calif.

By **RICHARD P. FINN**

**H**AVE ANY OF YOUR PET television shows gone off the air recently? Have you wondered why they were cancelled, if you liked them so much? The network's national audience rating method may account for the disappearing act.

The fault, when there is fault, lies with the billion-dollar broadcasting industry's use of five-and-dime program rating methods. This has come most forcefully to light via a lengthy probe by the House Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Investigations in Washington of the way TV shows are junked. Most of the committee's sleuthing was done by Assistant Counsels Rex Sparger and Robert E. L. Richardson, the latter an Oklahoma Legionnaire.

A. C. Nielsen Co., the biggest rating service by a wide margin, is a fast-growing organization with annual sales of about \$46 million and 5,000 employees. From their Chicago headquarters, Nielsen researchers rate everything from light bulb durability to popularity of new bottle caps to TV shows. The latter accounts for only a small part of total sales, but it is causing them by far the most trouble. The company was founded by Arthur C. Nielsen, Sr., in 1923 and it is still family-controlled and run. Mr. Nielsen, Sr., is now chairman, and his son, Arthur, Jr., is president. Nielsen has competition in its various research services, but no one else has been able to match its prestige or blue-ribbon clientele.

The Nielsen Co. uses telephone interviews, written diaries and an automatic recording device, called the Audimeter. Such devices are placed in about 1,150 homes in most—but not all—sections of the country. They are supposed to record a cross-section of what the nation is looking at on TV.

Nielsen says its "sample" is designed to give every house-

TV, like mass politics, aims at the lowest common denominator—and has to guess what that is.



Nielsen ratings attempt to judge shows on viewing habits in one household out of 50,000—but actually fall short of that.

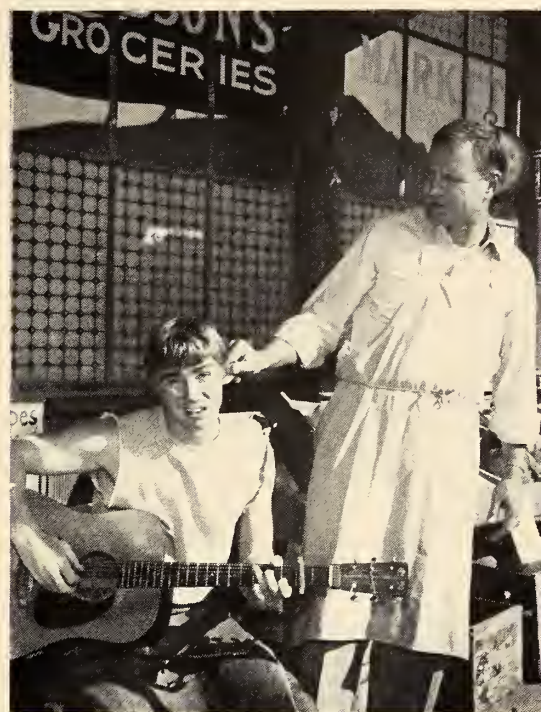
hold in the United States an equal or known opportunity to be selected. Using the 175,000 Census Enumeration Districts into which the 1960 Census divided the continental United States, Nielsen selected 6,000 districts, somewhat less than 4% of the total. Twelve households (one "basic" and 11 alternates) were then to be located in each of the 6,000 neighborhoods, for a total of 72,000 households. A random number is then selected by a computer for the "basic" household within each district. Say the random number is 401. An interviewer is sent to a point pinpointed on a map of the Sample District and he begins to count off the households as he circles the blocks by car in a systematic pattern. At the 401st household he stops and interviews the occupant.

Nielsen uses this sample in many ways. The firm claims that it can be used to determine any household characteristic, be it television viewing, magazine or newspaper readership, ownership of autos or tea kettles, educational level, occupation and so on. The Nielsen Company doesn't include the Rocky





"The Voice of Firestone." Sponsor didn't care about rating, but networks dropped it because non-lovers of good music might switch to new channels.



"It's a Man's World," a quality show hailed by critics, gave way to reruns of old movies on NBC chain.

Mountain time zone in its sample, however, because it is too sparsely populated and too expensive to survey. It thus overlooks the characteristics of roughly 265 counties out of the nation's 3,072, including such fast-growing areas as Phoenix and Tucson, Ariz.; Denver, Colo.; and Salt Lake City, Utah. Nielsen calls its sampling scheme "an area-probability design."

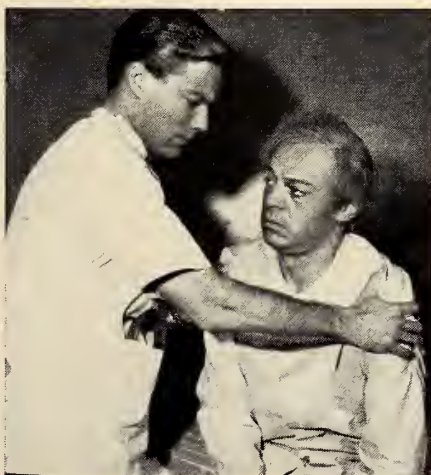
Other important research companies offering rating services are American Research Bureau of Beltsville, Md.; Sindlinger of Norwood, Pa.; Pulse and Trendex of New York City; and TV-Q of Manhasset, N. Y.

In the Nielsen TV ratings, each sample citizen has a small silver box containing a microfilm cartridge attached to his TV set. It constantly records whether the set is off or on and if on, to what channel it is tuned. It costs Nielsen about \$600 to build and install each Audimeter. The TV householder who acts as a guinea pig is supposed to remove the microfilm magazine each two weeks and mail it to the company's Chicago headquarters for tabulation. For his labors, each member of the Nielsen sample gets two quarters from the Audimeter every time the microfilm cartridge is removed for shipment to Nielsen headquarters. A premium plan, similar to trading stamps, is another inducement for people to stay in the sample.

Each Audimeter, whose host household is considered to represent about 50,000 homes, reports only when the set is



50,000 letters protesting cancellation of "The New Merv Griffin Show," above, cut no ice. It went off of NBC when ratings were held to be more conclusive.



As ratings go up, so do sponsors' fees. Cost to advertisers for time on NBC's highly-rated Dr. Kildare show (above) rose 73% during three good TV seasons.

turned on and records only the channel to which it is tuned. It does not record if the entire family is watching or if nobody is watching, nor does it show if the volume and brightness are audible and visible. Neither does it tell if the viewer hates or loves the show. It does, however, enable Nielsen to say—with considerable self-assurance—that "Gunsmoke" had a rating of 26.5 recently. That supposedly means that 26.5% of all U.S. television households were watching the sagebrush saga on a given night.

During its 18-month investigation, the House Subcommittee raised numerous doubts about the reliability of the television and radio ratings. For example, one out of ten Audimeters was found to be malfunctioning, because of either mechanical or electrical failures. On account of sickness, vacations or assorted

(Continued on page 38)



# Francis Scott Key and

SEPTEMBER 13, 1964, will be the 150th Anniversary of the night bombardment of Fort McHenry, Md., in 1814, in a British effort to seize Baltimore from the sea. The "rocket's red glare" and the "bomb bursting in air" which "gave proof through the night that our flag was still there," were immortalized in the verses of The Star-Spangled Banner, penned by a Baltimore lawyer who anxiously watched the bombardment while detained afloat by the enemy. Here is the story of Francis Scott Key, and of the National Anthem of the United States during the 150 years since then.

By JOSEPH SCHOTT

EARLY ON THE MORNING of September 5, 1814, a slender 34-year-old lawyer named Francis Scott Key boarded the sloop *Minden* at a Baltimore wharf. The *Minden's* destination that morning was the mouth of the Patapsco River below Fort McHenry, where 16 warships of the British Navy stood in a threatening line, their guns run out and pointed at the American shore.

As the *Minden* passed Fort McHenry on the downriver journey, Key noted with interest the antlike activity of soldiers piling bags of earth on the ramparts around the base of the pole holding the big U. S. flag which flapped proudly in the morning breeze. The sight of the flag thrilled the patriotic Key as always, but not for long, because on this morning a lawyer's business occupied his mind. A client, Dr. William Beanes, had gotten himself into serious trouble and Key was on his way to try to get him out.

To explain fully Key's mission that morning, one must hark back briefly to some of the events of the War of 1812. Because of oppressive restrictions imposed by the British on American shipping on the high seas, the U. S. Congress declared war against Great Britain in 1812. Fighting raged intermittently for the next two years. During the summer of 1814, British troops landed on the coast of the United States, sacking villages and plantations. On August 24, 1814, the invaders reached Washington and burned the Capitol and the White House. The red glare from the fires could be seen in the night sky throughout the countryside, even from as far away as Baltimore.

For a brief period during this campaign, the British commander, Rear

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

O say can you see, ~~through~~ by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,  
Whose broad stripes & bright stars through the perilous fight  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?  
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb bursting in air,  
gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,  
O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream,  
'Tis the star-spangled banner — O long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave!

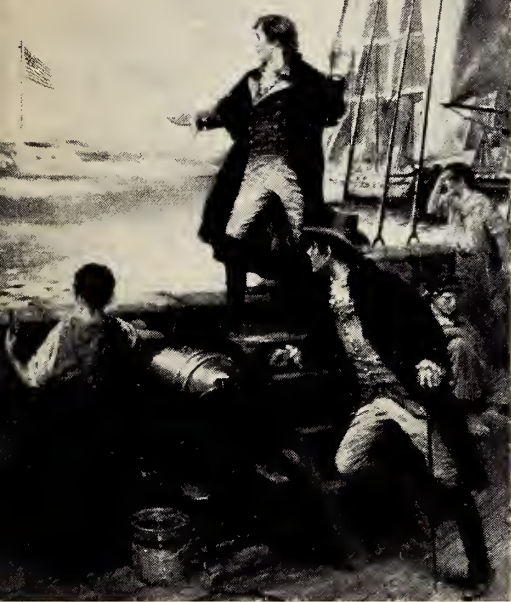
And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,  
That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion  
A home & a Country should leave us no more?  
— Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.  
No refuge could save the hireling & slave  
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave  
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand  
Between their lov'd home & the war's desolation,  
O'erthrust with vict'ry's peace may the heav'n rescued land  
Praise the power that hath made & preserved us a nation!  
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto — "In God is our trust."  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

Key's first draft of the National Anthem was lost at the type shop which set the handbill on the opposite page. A day or two later he wrote the above from memory.



# The Star-Spangled Banner



"By Dawn's Early Light," painted by E. Percy Moran, showing Key and (probably) Dr. Beanes as the dawn reveals the huge flag still flying.

Adm. Sir George Cockburn, came ashore and set up headquarters in Upper Marlboro, Md., taking over the mansion of Dr. Beanes, an elderly and prominent physician. Dr. Beanes was a patriotic American, but to insure the safety of his home and personal property, he gave his word of honor to the admiral that he would not personally engage in hostilities against the invaders. While the British remained in his home, Dr. Beanes kept his word. But after American resistance increased and Admiral Cockburn and his staff departed from the town, Beanes considered himself absolved of his promise.

Watching the British troops withdraw, the citizens of Upper Marlboro were assailed with optimism. A fantastic rumor arose that the redcoats had been defeated. In celebration, Dr. Beanes and two friends sat around a tavern table one evening, toasting each other with mugs of hot rum punch. At the height of this bibulous rejoicing, three British soldiers, hungry, dirty and footsore, stumbled up to the tavern door, seeking food and shelter. With alcoholic exuberance Dr. Beanes drew a pistol and led his friends in disarming the redcoats and locking them in the local jail.

When a British Army detachment came through town a few days later, the commanding officer was angered to find three of his men in jail. At midnight Dr. Beanes was awakened by the rude prod-

dings of a musket barrel. He found his bed surrounded by a squad of grim-faced redcoats.

"You are under arrest for attacking a British soldier with a pistol," the commander informed him. Then they hustled him in his nightshirt away to the fleet. Aboard a British man-of-war he was put in irons and threatened with transportation to Halifax for hanging.

But before dealing with Dr. Beanes, Admiral Cockburn had a more urgent matter of business. He had orders to attack and demolish Fort McHenry and

occupy the city of Baltimore for winter headquarters. The British admiral wrote a letter to Secretary of State James Monroe informing him of the imminent attack and advising the city to surrender. Instead of surrendering, the city called in the militia and prepared for battle.

In the face of these warlike preparations, Francis Scott Key, attorney-at-law, boarded the *Minden* and sailed under a flag of truce to plead with the vindictive British Admiral Cockburn to extend clemency to his client, Dr. Beanes.

At 34, Key was a highly respected law-

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## DEFENCE OF FORT M'HENRY.

The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances.—A gentleman had left Baltimore, in a flag of truce for the purpose of getting released from the British fleet, a friend of his who had been captured at Marlborough.—He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was therefore brought up the Bay to the mouth of the Patuxent, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, which the Admiral had boasted that he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag at the Fort through the whole day with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the Bomb Shells, and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly waving flag of his country.

Tune—ANACREON IN HEAVEN.

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?  
And the Rocket's red glare, the Bomb bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our Flag was still there;  
O! say does that star-spangled Banner yet wave,  
O'er the Land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected new shines in the stream,

'Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave,  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

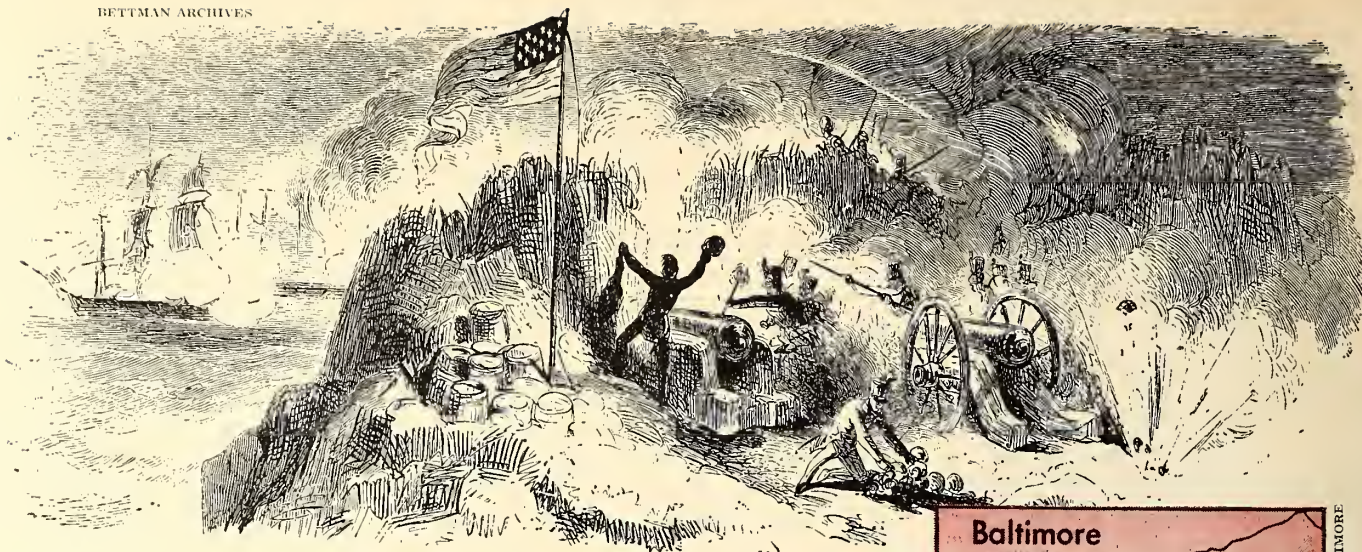
And where is that band who so vauntingly swore  
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,  
A home and a country, shall leave us no more?  
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.  
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,  
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,  
O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave.

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,  
Between their lov'd home, and the war's desolation,  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land,  
Praise the Power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation!  
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto—"In God is our Trust."

And the star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,  
O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave.

A fourteen-year-old apprentice set this handbill in type from Key's original. Passed out in Baltimore, it was promptly acclaimed. Everyone knew the tune by its name.





The Fort M'Henry flag was much larger than this early steel engraving suggests.

## Continued Francis Scott Key and The Star-Spangled Banner

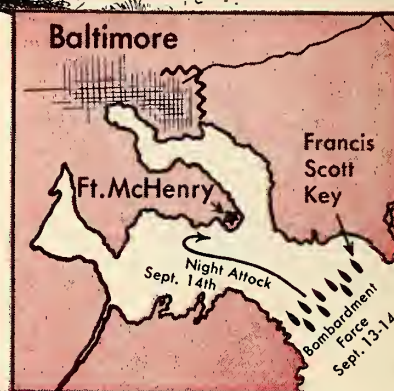
yer. A native of Maryland, he had been born on the family estate, "Terra Rubra," in Carroll County in 1779 and educated at St. John's College in Annapolis. His first law partner was Roger Brooke Taney, later Chief Justice of the United States. Taney married Key's only sister, Ann Arnold Key.

In 1802 Key married Mary Tayloe Lloyd, the daughter of an old Maryland family, and they raised a family of six sons and five daughters. An Episcopalian, he was deeply religious and at one period of his life seriously considered entering the clergy.

In appearance Key was slender and erect, with piercing blue eyes and thin

sensitive features. He wrote verse as a hobby and rode to the hounds for sport. A singular trait of his was that he had practically no ear for music at all.

An experienced legal defender, Key did not go to the aid of his client unprepared. When he appeared before Admiral Cockburn on H. M. S. *Tonnant*, Key, who had come with Col. John S. Skinner, U. S. Government agent for arranging the transfer of prisoners, presented two saddlebags filled with letters written by wounded British soldiers who had fallen into American hands at the Battle of Bladensburg. These letters all attested to the kind treatment the prisoners were receiving from their American



A sketch showing the relation of the fort to Baltimore, and the enemy fleet.

captors during their imprisonment.

With a lawyer's subtlety, Key expressed the sincere hope that this kind treatment would continue; he also voiced, however, the fear that reprisals against these wounded British soldiers might occur if such a prominent individual as Dr. William Beanes of Upper

Words by Francis Scott Key

### "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

Traditional Melody

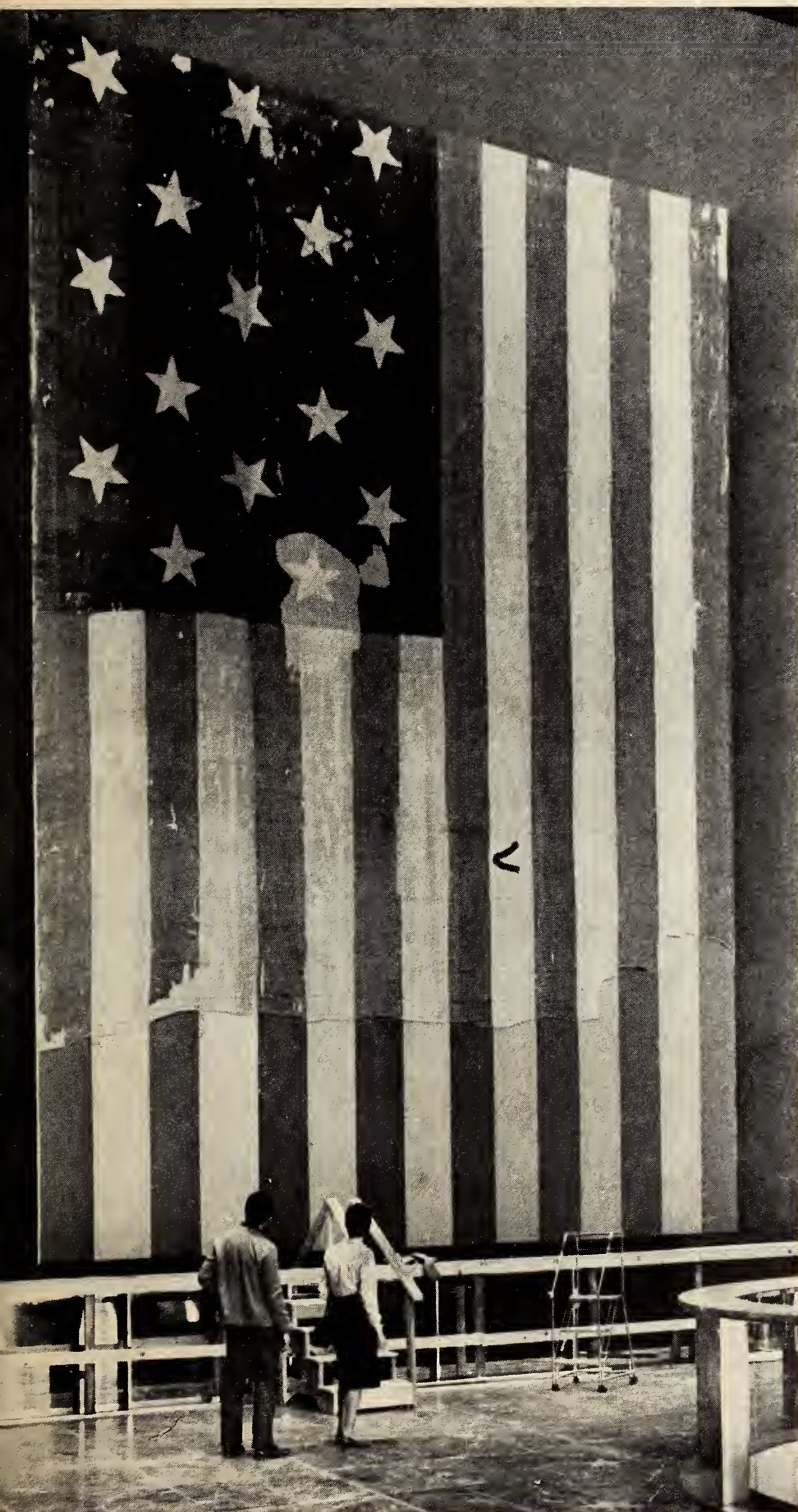
Bb Bb F Gm D7 Gm C7 F  
 O say can you see, by the dawn's ear-ly light,  
 On the shore dim-ly seen through the mists of the deep,  
 And where is that band who so vaunt-ing-ly swore,  
 O thus be it ev-er when free-men shall stand  
 F7 Bb F F7 Bb F Bb  
 What so proud-ly we hailed at the twi-light's last gleam-ing,  
 Where the foe's haugh-ty host in dread si-lence re-po-ses,  
 That the ha-voc of war and the bat-tle's con-fu-sion  
 Be-tween their loved home and the war's des-o-la-tion!  
 Bb Bb F Gm D7 Gm C7 F  
 Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the per-il-ous fight  
 What is that which the breeze, o'er the tow-er-ing steep,  
 A home and a Coun-try should leave us no more?  
 Blest with vic-t'ry and peace may the heaven res-cued land  
 F7 Bb F F7 Bb F Bb  
 O'er the ram-parts we watched, were so gal-lant-ly stream-ing?  
 As it fit-ful-ly blows, half con-ceals, half dis-closes?  
 Their blood has washed out their foul foot-steps' pol-lu-tion.  
 Praise the Power that hath made and pre-served us a na-tion!

Bb Bb Bb Bb F F7 F7  
 And the rock-et's red glare, the bomb burst-ing in air,  
 Now it catch-es the gleam of the morn-ing's first beam,  
 No ref-uge could save the hire-ling and slave  
 Then con-quer we must, when our cause it is just,  
 F7 Bb F F7 Gm C7 F  
 Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,  
 In full glo-ry re-flect-ed now shines in the stream,  
 From the ter-ror of flight or the gloom of the grave,  
 And this be our mot-to "In God is our trust."  
 F7 Bb Eb G7 Cm Cm Bb F  
 O say does that star-span-gled ban-ner yet wave  
 'Tis the star-span-gled ban-ner—O long may it wave  
 And the star-span-gled ban-ner in tri-umph doth wave  
 And the star-span-gled ban-ner in tri-umph shall wave  
 F7 Bb Bb Gm Cm Bb F7 Bb  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave,  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Star-Spangled Banner was officially designated as the National Anthem in 1931, but no exact version was approved.

This is the version, now before Congress as House Joint Resolution 4, being urged by Congressman Joel Broyhill, Virginia.





GEORGE TAMES

Marlboro was spirited away to Halifax and imprisoned or hanged.

The unsmiling admiral fingered the letters and heeded the message. It was the life of a Yankee doctor balanced against the lives of many British soldiers. "All right," said Cockburn. "I will release him, but not until I complete my military operations against Fort McHenry. Until these operations are completed, you and your precious Dr. Beanes will remain in British custody."

Francis Scott Key, the poetical attorney-at-law, stayed with his client on the *Minden* under the guns of the British fleet for the next 11 days. Key watched the mounting activity and chafed at his confinement. He was a member of a volunteer light artillery battery in Baltimore and yearned to be with them when action began.

The British struck swiftly with a combined land and sea attack. The landing party, 3,500 strong, was commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert Ross. In the fierce fighting General Ross was killed. The redcoats fell back stunned, carrying the body of their dead commander.

Baffled by the stubborn resistance, Admiral Cockburn moved his 16 ships of the line into position on the morning of September 13, 1814, and laid down a bombardment that lasted for 24 hours. The British fleet fired over 1,500 shells, concentrating on Fort McHenry, above whose ramparts flew the largest American flag ever hoisted on a pole up to that time.

This flag, which inspired the poem whose words became our national anthem, had been commissioned by Col. George Armistead, the commander of Fort McHenry, in August 1814. He had a Baltimore seamstress, Mrs. Mary Young Pickersgill, make the flag—32 feet by 40 feet in size—for a fee of \$400. Mrs. Pickersgill and her 13-year-old daughter found space on the floor of a large warehouse and worked around the clock until the flag was completed. The flag had 15 stars in five rows and eight red stripes and seven white stripes. This huge banner, flying atop the slender flagpole on the ramparts of the fort, was an irritating manifestation of defiance to the attacking British.

All the long day of September 13, Key and Dr. Beanes paced the deck of the *Minden*, watching the fort take its terrible shelling. Snatched from home without his spectacles, Dr. Beanes was almost blind. In the midst of the uproar he kept grasping Key's arm and asking him if the flag was still there.

"Key! Is the flag still there?"

"Key! Is the flag still there?"

Key would answer snappishly that it was.

When night (*Continued on page 47*)

This winter the Smithsonian Institution put the Fort McHenry flag in a new setting (above). The bottom was cut off right after the battle to drape a fallen soldier.



# An early view of the 1964 KENTUCKY DERBY

NEW YORK RACING ASSOCIATION



Roman Brother, with Jockey John Rotz up,



Tosmah, top-ranked two-year-old filly of 1963 (far right), winning the Frizette Stakes at Aqueduct last Oct. 5. Jockey: Sam Boulmetis.



Willie Hartack helps Chieftain (9) outrun Willie Shoemaker on Count Bud (5) to take the first division of the Cowdin Stakes at Aqueduct last Sept. 30.

You won't know the starters 'til May 2. But here's a look at the field.

By **JAMES PETER BLACK**

**O**N SATURDAY, MAY 2, the Kentucky Derby will be run for the 90th time, at Churchill Downs in Louisville, Ky.

That is the season when not only the habitual horseplayers, but everyone, including Mom, Pop, Brother, Sister, Auntie and Uncle, will suddenly talk knowingly about racehorses.

Millions of people who will pay no attention to any other horses or races all year will glue themselves to their TVs on May 2, waiting for the start. While waiting, they will argue the merits of the six,

eight, or maybe ten or 12 three-year-old horses whose owners actually send them to the starting gate.

Around the TV, Mr. and Mrs. America will bet nickels, dimes or quarters with each other on the race. Most of these once-a-year racing fans will first become aware of the names of the starting horses in the week, day or hour before the race. They will favor one because he has a pretty name, another because "someone" said he "couldn't be beaten." Uncle may have heard that Hotstuff won some race somewhere before. Having heard nothing of the other horses, he'll go for Hotstuff (an imagi-

nary entry; there's no Hotstuff in the 1964 Derby).

This year, these novice horseplayers will be on about as firm ground as anyone.

The 1964 Kentucky Derby is, as always, limited to three-year-old horses. The starters were two-year-olds in 1963, and became three-year-olds on January 1, 1964, in accordance with the custom that the birthday of all thoroughbreds born in any year is January 1, no matter the date they were actually foaled. If a strong favorite is going to emerge for the 1964 Derby, it will have to come to the fore in the last few weeks before the





winning the Champagne Stakes, an important two-year-old test, at Aqueduct Oct. 12.

Northern Dancer wins the Sir Gaylord at Aqueduct.

GARDEN STATE RACING ASSOCIATION



Raise a Native wins the Juvenile Stakes at Aqueduct, and equals his own record.

Hurry to Market, pursued by Roman Brother, wins the Garden Stakes in mud last Nov. 9.

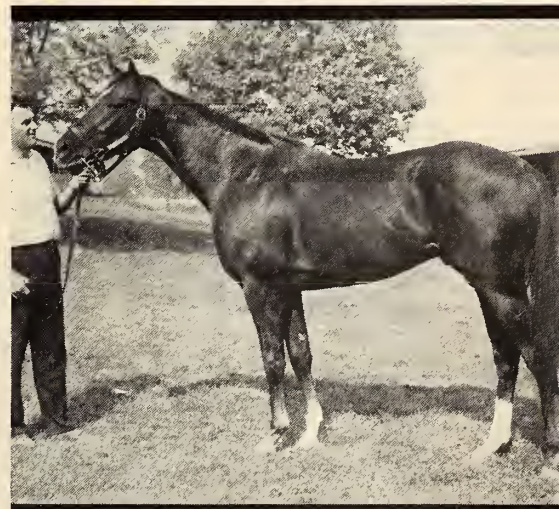
race. Favorites don't always win, but there usually *are* favorites. In 1958, Silky Sullivan, the come-from-behind California colt, went into the race with the strong backing of an enormous following, based on his dramatic record as a two-year-old. The fact that he finished 12th in a field of 14 in the Derby does not alter the other fact that before the race he was a mighty favorite.

But going into March, the 1964 Derby field was wide open. Among this crop of three-year-olds there weren't *any* established favorites.

None of the horses from which the May 2 field will come won more than one major stakes race as a two-year-old. As quickly as one surged to the fore, it got whipped the next time it went up against class. In spite of this confusing record, two colts did so well that they became

the best 1963 two-year-olds in the opinion of virtually all the experts. Both the Jockey Club handicapper and the *Morning Telegraph's* consensus of sportswriters and handicappers agreed at the end of the year that Raise a Native and Hurry to Market were the cream of the crop.

In rating 131 of 1963's two-year-olds, the Jockey Club put **Raise a Native**, of Harbor View Farm (Ocala, Fla.) on top of the heap. The *Morning Telegraph's* poll rated this fine chestnut colt second. Raise a Native made the most impressive start last year of all the 15,000-or-so thoroughbreds born in 1961. He started in four races and won them all. A son of Native Dancer and Raise You, his big stakes win was the Great American Stakes at New York's Aqueduct, setting a track record for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  furlongs. In a lesser race he (Continued on page 44)



Golden Ruler, in Kentucky after big win in the 1963 Arlington-Washington Futurity, about to run poorly in Breeders' Futurity.



# How they translate THE BIBLE into 1,202 LANGUAGES

by PETE MARTIN

**T**HE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, with headquarters at Bible House in New York City, is a leader of a world-wide chain of Bible Societies whose aim is to put the Bible—or as much of it as is feasible—everywhere on earth, and to make it wanted by and readable to every human being.

From time to time it has been suggested that the Bible Society ought to teach the Bible; organize churches and missions; evangelize. But while missionaries work with it and for it, the American Bible Society is not a missionary society. Its work is the most ambitious book-publishing and book-distributing project on the face of the globe. In faithful keeping with its original commitment, the Society limits itself to spreading the Word. Article I of its 148-year-old Constitution says: "Our sole object shall be to encourage wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment. . . ."

But if its work is not missionary work, the Society succeeds only through missionary zeal in the best tradition, for the world's most ambitious publishing and book-distributing venture is a losing proposition, faced by obstacles that

It's been going on for 148 years, and it may take 148 more before the Bible is to be obtainable by any human being anywhere.

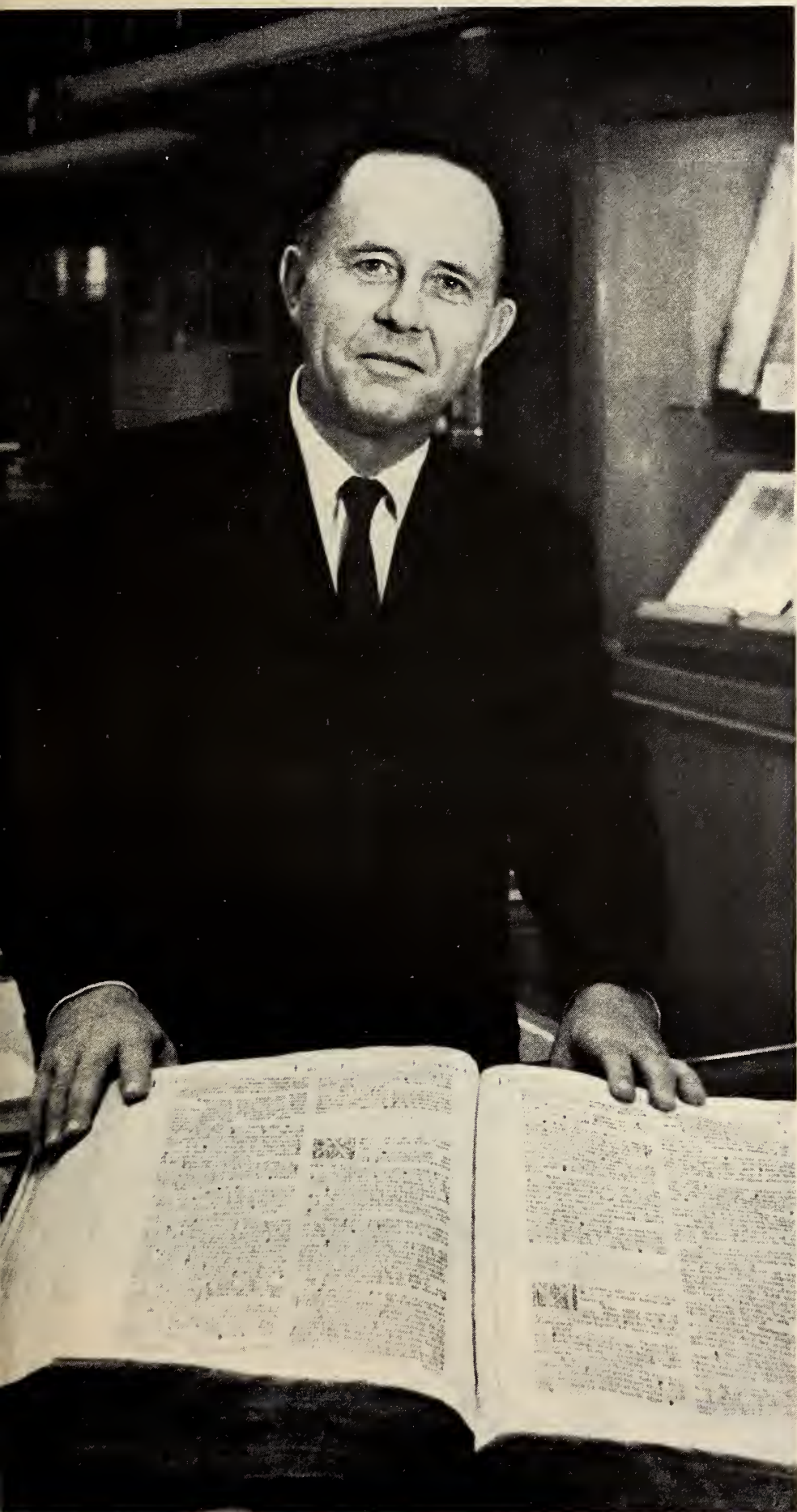


An American Bible Society "salesman" explains a Bible in the Tamil language to a fellow resident of Southern India. Such salesmen are called "colporteurs."

would make any commercial publisher or bookseller shudder.

The French Academy lists 2,796 languages and dialects in the world. The Bible Society, in 148 years, has translated all or part of the Bible into 1,202 of these. In many cases tribal languages are *spoken* languages only, until a dedicated person lives with the people, learns their language, invents a written form of it, and teaches the written form to the people. The Bible, or parts of it, is then translated into the new-formed written language, and printed in it. Following on the heels of the translators come the booksellers—who are called *colporteurs*, or vendors, by the Bible Society. They carry the new work by jeep, Land Rover, oxcart, horseback or by hand. These remarkable booksalesmen meet with the people in groups or individually, sitting in huts or buildings, standing in village centers or squatting in the sun or in the jungle shade. Object: to make the customers want the Bible and buy it. God's Word is always sold, never given away—though the price may be one carrot, or a duck egg, or a peso.





DAN MCCOY—BLACK STAR

Dr. Eugene Nida, Executive Secretary for Translations of the American Bible Society.

Some of the 1,202 languages in which the Society has published some or all of the Bible no longer exist. The Bible that was translated for use among the Massachusetts Indians is no longer in print, the tribe no longer exists, and the language has been forgotten.

The *entire* Bible is now available in more than 228 languages. A complete *New Testament* can be had in 285 more, and at least *one Book* of the Gospel in another 689. The Society also distributes a 20-volume Braille edition of the Bible for 25¢, and it has recorded the Bible on both sides of 170 discs as a Talking Book for the blind.

The American Bible Society's worldwide non-profit operation gets bigger and bigger and more and more costly each year as the world's population swells, but so far the money has always shown up.

The Society is less concerned with the statistics of money than with the statistics of its work showing how many Bibles and portions thereof have been distributed where. Nevertheless, gifts in 1963 from living donors were estimated at 3¼ million dollars (up 5 per cent over 1962) and 2 million dollars more came in from previous legacies and trust funds invested over the past 147 years. The Society now spends some 5½ million dollars a year "to encourage wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures."

During 1962, eyeing their usually meticulous record-keeping, they announced the distribution of 1,310,702 new Bibles and 31,509,821 "portions thereof." The "portions" ranged from pamphlets containing several Bible Books to leaflets reprinting a single Book or passages selected from the Old or New Testament.

The Reverend Eugene Nida, a California-educated Oklahoman, now in his 40's, decided in his youth that he would be a missionary. He discovered that he had a talent for languages. Today he is an accomplished linguistic scholar; a pleasant, soft-spoken, bright-eyed, world-travelled, articulate American citizen. He is also the American Bible Society's Executive Secretary for Translations. As such, he is the nerve center for the global network of emissaries on every continent who are engaged in Bible translation among exotic peoples or savage tribes for the American Bible Society and 22 Bible Societies in other lands as well.

This winter I caught Dr. Nida between trips to the corners of the earth, and visited the Society's Bible House on New York's Park Avenue, whose library contains a treasure trove for Biblical scholars. It is the only library in the world that was built to house just one book—the Bible. But there are 21,000 Biblical volumes on its shelves, in which 1,001 languages are represented, including early documents from the Greek and



## How They Translate The Bible Into 1,202 Languages

Hebrew. One of the first things Dr. Nida explained was that of course the Bible translations are not made from the English or any other modern language versions. They themselves are translations from ancient Greek and Hebrew texts, and when translations are made into new languages today the ancient sources are used. New discoveries of ancient texts crop up occasionally which bring our understanding of the Bible closer and closer to the original sources. The discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls in the last decade is an example.

Dr. Nida thinks that the most "adequate" Greek text is the Nestle text. Working with an international committee of Biblical scholars, the American Bible Society is now in the process of revising it in the light of new discoveries. The job will be finished in 1966. The Society also relies on the Kittel Hebrew text which is accepted as a basic text by Jews and is held to be "most satisfactory."

"Do scholars really make new discoveries that make a difference in the Bible?" I asked him.

"Yes, indeed. In the Seventh Chapter of John, for instance, there is an expression, 'No prophet comes out of Galilee.' This has never made good sense, because in the Old Testament several prophets *did* come from Galilee. Scholars long suspected that in the fragmentary manuscript from which this comes, one little letter had been left out—an 'o.' It would have made the difference between 'No prophet comes from Galilee,' and 'The prophet (the Messiah) does not come from Galilee.' That, of course, is a whale of a difference. In a recently discovered manuscript from the 2nd century we have found this little letter, which might have been omitted when it was copied by a scribe or monk."

"When you go into a new area to provide Bibles where none existed before, do the people already believe the Gospel? Does the Bible come second and belief first? What's the order?" I asked.

"There is no usual sequence," said Dr. Nida. "Sometimes they come together. What ordinarily happens is this: When a missionary goes into the area he learns the language of the people, then he begins to communicate his faith to them, then he has to learn to write it. If the tribe has no written language he has to construct an alphabet. This may be difficult. As an example, take a man named Jim Barker. He went among the Guaica Indians in South America. The Guaica are a mean tribe. They have killed a good many outsiders. Jim is the first white man who ever had any extensive contact with them. He immediately got out his notebook and began to write down their words. They said to him, 'If you write down another word you are dead.' He knew they meant business. After that he had to learn their complicated language by memory, taking no notes. And he did it."

"Did they say why they objected to his writing down the sounds they made?" I asked.

"They thought he was stealing their words," Nida told me. "They had no written language at all and as I say it was very complicated. If you add all the prefixes and suffixes they use, every verb in their language has at least 50,000 different forms. They also had a very subtle way of talking. Every sentence had to be accompanied by one of three particles. One particle meant *I saw it myself*. Another particle meant *I was told this on good authority*. A third meant *this is purely legendary*. It's confusing but still can be learned—and written down."

"What always impresses me about our work is the selflessness and willingness to assume hardships and dangers which our missionaries show. Probably you have read about Betty Elliott. *Harper's* serialized some of her books when she lived among the savage Auca Indians, but she is only one of many missionaries with similar stamina. A Bible worker can pick up many diseases in these isolated areas. While we are holding one of our Institutes our workers may come down with a combination of malaria and dysentery."

I asked Dr. Nida to give a word picture of the over-all operation of the Society in the complicated business of going among a strange



A member of the Anuaks at Pokwa, Ethiopia, reads the Scriptures written in the Anuak language to a group of his friends.



Korean children in a home for the blind reading Bibles that have been published in the Korean version of Braille script.



A colporteur, Levy Keidel, of the Congo, runs this Bible Van to the more remote villages to sell portions of the Scriptures.

people with a strange tongue, and leaving them with a written Bible in their own language as the end result. He gave me the following outline of this fascinating and little-known work carried on by people whose remarkable abilities are matched only by their absolute dedication.

If there's no written language and the Society produces a written Bible, it must first teach the people who will use it their own language so they can





*Dr. Nida at a world globe in the library of New York's Bible House, with pins representing current Bible translation projects and studies. There are*

*still more than 1,000 languages into which no part of the Bible has yet been translated. Missionaries all over the world cooperate in projects with scholars.*



*Shipibo, a Peruvian Indian language, is getting a Bible here with the help of translators Eliaz Sanches and Jim Lauriault.*



*Two natives help Presbyterian missionary Mrs. Paul Burgess write a New Testament in the Quiche language of Guatemala.*

read it. This can involve not only the Bible but developing a primer, then supplementary literature, and in the end a complete educational program.

When the Society's translators apply an alphabet, they choose the alphabet from that of the dominant language in the area. In Latin America a new Bible Society alphabet for an American Indian

tongue will be akin to Spanish or Portuguese usage. In such cases, the Society may publish the Scriptures with one page in Spanish and the facing page in one of the local tongues as a sort of printed Rosetta stone to help those whom they hope will read it to learn more of their unwritten national language. In the Sudan the Society adapts its new alphabets

to Arabic. In Thailand to Thai. In Formosa to Chinese. It would be naive to hope that anyone can teach the people in Formosa or the Sudan how to read using our Roman alphabet.

Sometimes for a very small tribe the Society will publish only three or four Books of the Bible. For larger tribes they will begin (*Continued on page 40*)





# IS STRICT FEDERAL CONTROL OVER

## YES

Rep. John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.)  
1st District



A few months ago a popular brand of cigarettes proudly proclaimed that it had the "thinking man's filter." Toward the end of its commercial, the smoker was asked, "Don't you think everyone should smoke \_\_\_\_\_?" and the answer

was, "I believe every man should think for himself."

This article is not intended to influence people to stop smoking cigarettes. It is intended to encourage every man to "think for himself" as to whether he should start, or continue the use of cigarettes. Each person should make himself familiar with the health facts concerning cigarette smoking, and then make his own decision. This is the reason that, together with several colleagues in the House and in the Senate, I have introduced a bill making cigarettes subject to the labeling provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

There are many people living today, and many more who will be born, who will begin smoking cigarettes at a very early age and continue smoking them until their death at a ripe old age. Statistics tend to show, however, that on the average the death rate for regular smokers is 32% greater than for nonsmokers.

Here are some facts:

1. Medical researchers say that three-fourths of all people who contract lung cancer are heavy cigarette smokers.
2. U.S. Public Health Service has revealed a relationship between smoking during pregnancy and the occurrence of premature births.
3. The Surgeon General of the U.S. Air Force has

said that there is an ever-increasing link between smoking and cancer, pulmonary diseases, cardiovascular diseases, etc.

The Food and Drug Administration controls the nicotine content of food sold to the public. It permits only a residue of two parts of nicotine to one million parts of food. Yet, the nicotine content of the average cigarette is 12,000 parts in a million, or 6,000 times as much nicotine as the Food and Drug Administration permits in food.

A few years ago the Congress adopted the Delaney Amendment to the Food and Drug Act which prohibits the presence of any cancer producing substance in foodstuffs. The "cranberry flap" of a few years ago will be well remembered. Cranberries were taken off the market because a spray used as an insecticide contained substances which would, in relatively huge doses, produce cancer. There is considerable doubt that this insecticide, in the quantities used, was as dangerous to the human body as are many of our tobacco products.

It is not our intent to prohibit the sale of cigarettes. This would be as futile as the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages. Neither is it our intent to force people into a longer life, against their will. However, it is our intent to help persons who want to live longer to do so by warning them that scientific studies now indicate a very direct correlation between cigarette smoking and many of the diseases, disorders, and disabilities which attack the human body.

*John J. Rhodes*

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel

on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.



# CIGARETTE SMOKING NECESSARY?

NO

Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.)  
4th District



The answer is No. Emphatically NO!

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service has issued the report "Smoking and Health."

Now some people are proposing that a skull and bones or some tag or label be placed or printed on each pack of cigarettes, to warn against smoking. Some other people are going so far as to suggest that the Government scuttle the tobacco program under which the farm families who produce tobacco have been able to earn a decent income. This is an affront to the intelligence of the American people.

Of course the health of our people is paramount. The "Smoking and Health" report has presented the tobacco industry with a challenge. The response must be calm, responsible and deliberate. This is no time for ill-conceived, hasty, emotional legislative reaction or for government regulation and punitive action.

The Government cannot outlaw smoking.

Many millions of people will continue to smoke, irrespective of any repressive action. People will make individual decisions. They abhor and will resent government coercion. Therefore, the real challenge is to give to the people maximum assurances of health while they enjoy smoking.

No one is more aware of the comfort and companionship of a cigarette than a former Doughboy or GI who has been in a trench or foxhole. They know that liberated and deprived peoples asked for tobacco even as they begged for food. People in all walks of life, in all parts of the world, know and demand the enjoyment and privilege of smoking.

The tobacco industry accepts the challenge of "Smoking and Health." The answer is to accommodate smoking with assurances of health. This means research—fundamental research.

This skull and bones, tag or label psychosis can only hamper the work that promises the answers.

I have introduced a Resolution in the Congress, and I expect this to be approved promptly, calling for a crash, Government-backed research program to determine what, if anything, in tobacco and in other ingredients and materials that go into the manufacture of cigarettes might be related to health. The study of smoking and health is in its infancy. Nobody has yet identified anything in tobacco that might be injurious to health. Actually the whole business gets questionable at times.

An eminent doctor, writing in newspapers recently, pointed out that while most attention has been centered on smoking in relation to lung cancer, one study has disclosed that very few bald-headed men ever have lung cancer, and another inquiry has established that people born in July or August are only half as likely to have lung cancer as those born in March. These conclusions were arrived at statistically.

We need to clear up many things. Research will do it. That is the purpose of the crash research program I have proposed. We will see to it that those who enjoy smoking have maximum assurances of health.

Meanwhile, the mature people of this Nation—people who are capable of making their own decisions—will not stand for their Government spreading neurosis by dangling and waving skulls and bones.

*Harold D. Cooley*

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for April the arguments in PRO & CON: Is Strict Federal Control Over Cigarette Smoking Necessary?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE  
IN MY OPINION THE GOVERNMENT ☐ SHOULD ☐ SHOULD NOT  
HAVE STRICT CONTROL OVER CIGARETTE SMOKING.

SIGNED .....  
ADDRESS .....  
TOWN .....STATE .....



By RICHARD H. RUSH

WHEN WE TRY TO ANSWER the question, "What's the stock market going to do?" we must first answer the question, "Over what period of time?"

It may at first seem to be an academic approach, but the periods can be broken down conveniently to:

(1) Tomorrow; (2) The short cycle—during the next six months; (3) Over a long pull—say five years.

Let's tackle them in order.

1. *Tomorrow.* One of my relatives is the floor-trading partner for a brokerage firm. He spends all day on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange executing orders and watching the floor trading—the purchase and sale of stock for the floor trader's own account. He came up with the startling statement, startling to me at least, that some floor traders held their purchases over for only one day.

"You mean," I said, "that they attempt to make their profits in just one day's trading?"

"To a considerable extent," he replied.

I am not going to try to tell you how to trade on a day-to-day basis. I have tried trading myself, that is, purchasing and selling a stock over a short period. The commission and tax setup are not at all favorable to trading, and the cards are stacked against the trader who is not a member of the Exchange and who therefore has to pay a commission on his purchase and again on his sale of the stock. On a \$35 stock my "in-and-out" commissions on 100 shares amounted to \$79.72, so that I could only keep \$20.28 of a \$100 "profit" caused by a one point rise, *before taxes*. On lower priced stocks the commissions are fantastically high and I once sold enough of a \$2 stock to provide the broker with income sufficient to live on for a year. Yet I didn't get rich in the process or anything like it.

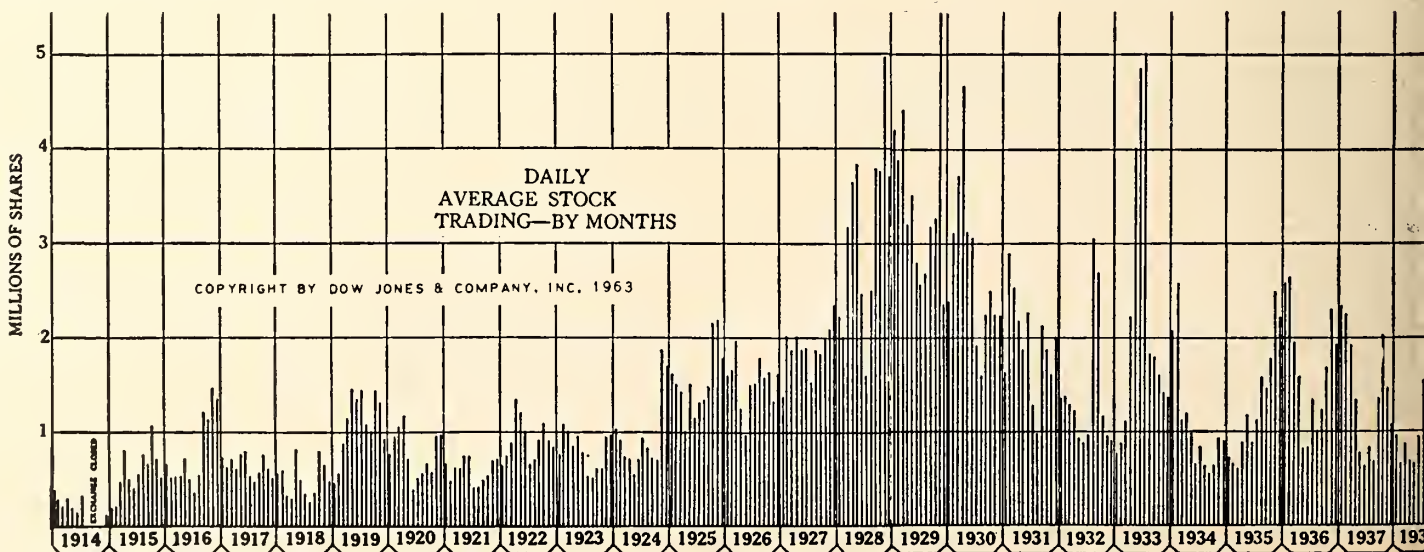
Daily stock prices depend on: (1) news dealing with the particular company whose stock is traded; (2) news dealing with the industry to which the company whose stock is traded belongs; (3) general news extending all the way from a rail strike threat to the ideological split between the Russians and Chinese. The only trouble is that one cannot forecast easily the effect of any news on the price of a stock. If favorable news has to do with a particular company it usually leaks out via insiders with a resultant unexplainable rise in the price of the stock—unexplainable, that is, from the point of view of the non-professional investor. Then when the news actually appears in the papers the stock frequently *drops* in price. The ones who benefited by the advance information have already taken their profit by selling before the price drop.

# A LONG LOOK *at the* STOCK MARKET

What a study of the whole  
stock market reveals about  
short trends and a long rise.

2. *The Short Cycle.* So we come to the second type of market movement—the short term cycle. This movement may or may not have a relationship to the state of business in general. It did not have much relationship in the slide of 1962. The important fact to recognize and remember is that *a major movement of the stock market once under way tends to continue in that direction.* This principle is all important.

To illustrate what we mean by this short cycle, let us point







BLACK STAR

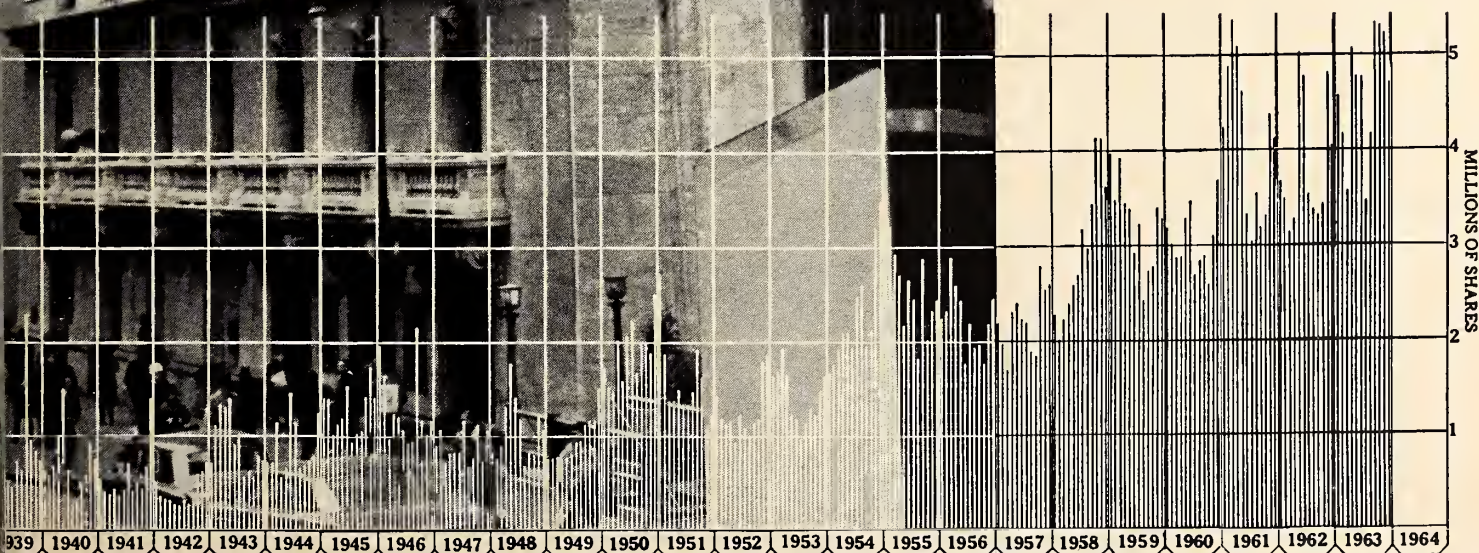
out its peaks and troughs over the past several years. All through 1955 the market rose. There was no mistaking the trend. In the latter part of 1956 it hit a peak, and it stayed roughly at that peak until July 1957. There was no possibility of mistaking the rapid drop which then took place from July until the end of the year. By the summer of 1958 it was clear that the market was again in its rapid rise phase which lasted through 1959. It then declined through most of 1960 and surged upward again through 1961. It started a serious decline early in 1962, and the decline steepened through the fateful May. After the acute part of the Cuban crisis was apparently satisfactorily settled in October, it started up again in earnest and paused in the summer of 1963 before starting another upward trend.

It is more than difficult to *forecast* this cyclical movement, and I rarely try. I cannot hit the valleys when I should buy, and I rarely hit the peaks when I should sell. In order to invest by this method and to invest on a cyclical basis it is necessary to *miss the peaks and troughs*. You have to buy part way up and sell part way down.

It is paradoxical, but only by missing the turn points can you profit by buying and selling on the basis of the short cycle, because only by missing can you see what's happening well enough to be sure of a sustained change in the direction of the market.

To a considerable extent individual stocks can be forecast and invested in on a cyclical basis, but what is important is *their* cycle, not the over-all market cycle. After the market turned down early in 1962 I got out of stocks completely, and I held only bonds. My biggest bond holding was the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel Authority—

(Continued on page 50)







# Baseball Starts April the Somethingth

A New Guide to American  
Sports, Compiled by  
Grade School Students.

By HAROLD DUNN

**D**O YOU KNOW that Jai Alai is the Spanish Commissioner of handball? Or why soccer isn't soccer? Or what the next big breakthrough in baseball will be? I do. The information has come to me in test papers and essays during the eight years that I've taught in public schools. Some of the kids' comments about sports are hilarious; all are expressed in that delightfully original style of children.

Here are some observations about football, fresh from the minds of three fourth graders:

"The rules for playing football are easier to say than what they mean."

"Footballs are so odd-shaped, they are really not good for anything except footballs."

"On muddy fields, pigskins are used in place of footballs."

Nobody could ever say as much in a few words as one brown-eyed moppet in my class did a couple of years ago. After watching her first football game, she summed it all up like this: "Football consists mostly of players."

From the pencil of an eight-year-old comes this explanation of a game: "Table tennis is a spare name in case somebody forgets how to say ping pong."

Centering his attention on golf, this same youngster came up with this one: "Here is something of an else. In golf, the lower the score the better. It is a rather tricky backwards game."

There is usually at least an element of truth in the most absurd answer. Sometimes the youngsters aren't wrong at all; it's just the way they put it that's so funny:

"The baseball season starts next April the somethingth."

"A good thing to remember about striking out is don't."

"Umpires are one of the chief by-products of baseball."

"One of the mainest rules of basketball is you are usually always never allowed to dribble without bouncing the ball."

Youngsters certainly have their own opinions—and few are hesitant to express them. For example:

"Bowling is a rich source of backaches."

"I am hoping for the day when we can have batting averages without arithmetic. This could be the next big breakthrough in baseball."

"Have you ever wondered what use a wicket is in cricket playing? I will explain to you that so have I."

It's rather difficult for the students to discuss cricket without ever having attended a match, but three boys gave it the old school try:

"Until it is decided whether cricket is bowling or baseball, we must continue to call it cricket."

"When anyone says cricket, what he is saying depends on whether he is saying it to an Englishman or an insect."

"Go see a cricket game. Are the players kicking the ball? Then it is not a cricket game."

It's only a couple of mistakes from cricket to Rugby, where two earnest scholars seem to be giving it all they have:

"I know almost everything about rugby except what it is."

"Rugby is a minor sport. I believe it is played only in England. If it is not even played in England, then it is that much the more minor."

On the subject of minor sports, one of their classmates came up with this definition: "A minor sport is one that only children and other minors are allowed to play."

More and more, I'm convinced that the funniest comedians in the country are all in grade school. I get a dizzy feeling every time I read one little girl's comment about tennis: "When you have a basketball the size of a baseball, then you can go play tennis."

Later in the same report, she remarks: "A tennis player would be called a tennisner if it didn't look so funny."

Another grade school authority on this court game counsels: "Some rackets are not the noisy kind of racket. They are the

tennis kind. It's the oddest truth."

Quite often the kids don't know and they know they don't know, but that doesn't keep their answers from being charming:

"Before batters actually bat, they stand around and swing two bats at once for the reason of search me."

"Soccer means play like you have a ball and two teams, well so far that is as far as I understand about soccer."

"One thing I don't know about hockey is quite a bit."

In an essay entitled "Things That Are Needed to Play Hockey," an obviously more knowledgeable young man remarked: "The puck is nothing more than a hard round thing. As long as they play hockey with it, though, they have to keep calling it a puck."

Here are two other zany comments about hockey:

"My favorite sport is hockey. I am looking forward to seeing a game of it some day."

"The object of hockey is to get a puck in a goal. It is a crazily purposed game."

One intense little fourth grader took a gratifying interest in baseball. In the five-page report that resulted, you might know there would be a howler.

"Baseball is actually called 'National Pasttime.' But I still hear a lot of people forgetting and calling it baseball."

Kids have a knack for discarding everything but what they consider to be the most essential information. After reading a 172-page book on the history of sports, one tyke brusquely wrapped up all of his information in this neat one-sentence package: "Most of our present day sports were invented in the past."

Two of my favorites from the juvenilia that I've collected through the years are about soccer:

"Soccer isn't actually that at all. It is only called that because all the good names for games had already been taken."

"I think there are 11 players on a soccer team if it is okay with you."

When the youngsters come across a sport with a name like "squash," it's the "irresistible force and immovable object" all over again:

"Axually, squash is not as dangerous as its name sounds."

"Squash is a game when it isn't a vegetable."

One of my students this year has had many tussles with his spelling book. When he finished writing a sentence recently, the battleground looked like this: "Badmittton does not aggre with it'self spelling and prouncingly."

Next time you have a question about tennisers, badmittton or any other sport—just ask the kids. They usually always never fail to come up with some of the oddest truths.

THE END



# NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH  
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

APRIL 1964

## VETS SERVICE-TIME JOB SENIORITY CAN'T BE REMOVED BY ADDITIONAL COMPANY RULES, SAYS HIGH COURT:

The Supreme Court, in February, found in favor of four veterans on a tricky question of job seniority interrupted by military service...A company rule required a certain seniority for promotion, and also that a certain period of satisfactory work be completed...Four veterans had actually completed the period of satisfactory work, but for the pure seniority part of the question they relied on seniority accrued during their military absence, to which they were entitled under the Universal Military Training and Service Act...The company held that in this case the seniority could not include the period of military service, because a period of satisfactory performance was also required...A U.S. Circuit Court had upheld the company...The Supreme Court reversed the lower court and ruled that the company would have to separate the "satisfactory service period" question from the "pure seniority" question, and grant the veterans seniority for promotion that included their time in service...Defendant was the Missouri Pacific Railroad, plaintiffs were four journeymen employees...The opinion was unanimous.

## PENNSYLVANIA KOREA BONUS APPLICANTS MAY EXPECT DELAY: DON'T WRITE ABOUT IT:

Pennsylvania veterans who filed for their state Korea bonus just before the cut-off date last Dec. 31 may suffer varying amounts of delay in the processing of claims...The large number of last-minute applications swamped the staff handling the claims...The bureau handling the claims asks applicants not to send it inquiries regarding delay in the next few months, as this will only add to the mail load and increase the delay in processing claims...However, the bureau does urge applicants who have changed addresses since filing to send word of their new address promptly.

## CONTACT BETWEEN DOWNED WARTIME AIRMEN AND THEIR EUROPEAN RESCUERS IS AIM OF A NEW PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE PROJECT:

Past Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion Lewis K. Gough (Calif.) has advised "Newsletter" of the formation of "The Air Force Rescue Association," whose purpose is to establish contact between airmen who were downed in Europe in WW2 and Europeans who came to their assistance at that time...Organization is purely fraternal, says Gough, who is co-chairman of the Veterans' Committee of the People-to-People Program...He said that the association is non-political, has no financial aims and will conduct its activities according to the laws and desires of the various nations involved... "Purpose is (1) to locate American airmen who were rescued, (2) to find Europeans who came to their aid, and (3) to establish between them a friendly flow of correspondence, release a bulletin and perhaps arrange for personal visits or even group reunion..."...The contact director is: Leslie A. G. Atkinson, 1 Allee de L'Ile, Marante, Columbes (Seine), France... "Newsletter" welcomes such an organization...We have frequently been asked by Europeans who rescued U.S. airmen to help them renew old contacts, did not feel it was a function we could assume.

## VETS COMMITTEE OK'S EXTENDING WW2 AND KOREA DISABILITY INSURANCE FROM AGE 60 TO AGE 65:

The House Committee on Veterans Affairs has favorably reported out a bill (HR6920) that would permit holders of National Service Life Insurance who carry disability riders to carry the riders to age 65...A disability rider is an "extra" that holders of government veterans insurance can carry with their basic policy (for an additional fee and by meeting initial requirements), to assure them of an income in case of permanent total disability...While the WW1 disability riders covered insured veterans for disability occurring before age 65, the NSLI version



has only applied to disability occurring before age 60...The new bill, if it clears the House and Senate and is signed by the President, would put all veterans gov't insurance on a par with respect to the age that an insurable disability might commence...The bill had been introduced by Rep. Robert Secrest (Ohio) at the request of The American Legion... Provided the disability meets the conditions for payment of benefits before the age-limit, benefits continue beyond it.

### **VA TO HALT DISTRIBUTION OF FREE CIGARETTES TO PATIENTS:**

The Veterans Administration has announced that at a future date it will halt distribution of free cigarettes to patients in all its 168 hospitals... Some of the hospitals had taken similar action on their own earlier...Action was taken following release of the "Smoking and Health" report of the Advisory Committee to the U.S. Surgeon General... VA said it would also embark on an educational program for its patients and employees, regarding the reported health hazards of smoking...VA said it would announce the effective date of the cut off later, recognizing that many service organizations may have procured substantial supplies of cigarettes for free distribution from the manufacturers... VA said it would continue to stock cigarettes in its canteens so as not to intrude on the right of patients to purchase cigarettes if they wish.

### **REFERENDUM OF CUBANS IN EXILE SOUGHT BY MIAMI COMMITTEE:**

In a most unusual request, U.S. publications, including this magazine, have been asked to publish the fact that a self census of all Cubans over the age of 18, now residing outside of Cuba, is sought informally by a Cuban refugee committee in Miami, headed by Jose M. Boch and other leading Cubans in exile... Purpose of publication is to attempt to contact as many such Cubans as possible and have them write to the special committee, identifying themselves...The committee release says that it is "non-political in nature, and will be neither a government-in-exile nor a provisional government" of Cuba, but seeks to lay the groundwork for holding a "general referendum of Cubans in exile."..."News-

letter" was hesitant to publish such a request, until an official Legion Washington representative reported that: "Our State Department liaison has advised us that [the referendum attempt] is on the up-and-up and no doubt will serve a good purpose if its mission is accomplished... It is an attempt to achieve what is now sadly lacking--a consensus among the Cuban exiles as to who or what group should be their spokesman."...Cubans in exile are asked to write to: Committee Pro-Referendum, 1006 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Miami, Fla., 33132.

### **SALVATION ARMY SEEKS WARTIME RECOLLECTIONS:**

Veterans' personal memories of the Salvation Army's wartime work are solicited to provide additional material for a book being prepared for the Centenary of the Salvation Army in 1965...Brigadier Sallie Chesham, of Chicago, has been assigned to write the book, and seeks the personal recollections of the Salvation Army in war of veterans of all three major wars of this century...Write: Brigadier Sallie Chesham, 1504 N. Linder Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60651.

### **LEGION NAMES LIAISON COMMITTEE TO AMERICAN MEDICAL ASS'N:**

At the request of The American Medical Association, Nat'l Commander Foley has named a three-man American Legion liaison committee to the AMA...The committee: Immediate Past National Commander James E. Powers, Macon, Ga. (chairman); Robert M. McCurdy, Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission Chmn, Pasadena, Calif.; and John J. Corcoran (N.Y.), Director of Rehabilitation on the Legion's Washington staff... The Nat'l Executive Committee authorized naming such a committee last October.

### **STOWE (VT.) LEGION HAILS BILLY KIDD'S OLYMPIC FEAT:**

American Legion Post 64, Stowe, Vermont, cooked up a gala homecoming for young Billy Kidd, Jr., whose slalom silver medal in the winter Olympics was the first Olympic medal ever won by a male American in an Alpine skiing event...Billy's father, William Kidd, Sr., is an active member of Post 64, notes John C. Hale, Stowe realtor and Finance Officer of the Post.



# NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

APRIL 1964

## How Legion Got Its Name Recalled on 45th Birthday

A story here last month on the 45th anniversary of the founding caucus of The American Legion in Paris in March 1919, stirred up a lively interest in how The American Legion got its name. Last month it was simply noted that the name "American Legion" was the fifth choice of a Committee in Name at the Paris meeting on March 17, 1919, but was the name selected by the delegates.

Readers immediately asked for more, including: "Wasn't there an earlier American Legion, and didn't we take its name by some arrangement with it?"—and: "What were the other names proposed?"

A letter from Robert Humphreys, of the Kentucky Highway Department in Frankfort, said in part that though he (Humphreys) was a founder of the Legion in Kentucky he had been elsewhere in France when the Paris Caucus was held. But he had always understood that M. K. Gordon, a prominent attorney still practicing law in Madisonville, Ky., had made the motion in Paris that the name "American Legion" be adopted. Was this not true? Humphreys asked.

There were several earlier American Legions. But the delegates to the early Legion caucuses chose the name for this organization—not without some debate—from among many names offered. And Madisonville, Ky. attorney M. K. Gordon did make the original motion that the name "American Legion" be chosen in Paris.

A fraternal organization called "The American Legion of Honor" was incorporated in 1879 in Massachusetts. It did not reach its thirtieth birthday.

The 97th Overseas Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in WWI was informally called "The American Legion."

In Feb. 1915 an "American Legion, Inc." was incorporated with offices on Bridge St. in N. Y. City.

E. D. Cook, an American in Costa Rica, suggested its formation in a letter to Arthur Sullivan Hoffman, then editor of *Adventure* magazine.

Europe was at war, and America might be, in 1915. But there were few signs of American preparedness. Hoff-

man said that the Army and Navy did not even have a current roster of men who had been honorably discharged and might be speedily called back to voluntary service should we go to war. The whole purpose of American Legion, Inc., was to band together a corps of patriotic citizens who would enlist on a moment's call.

In Dec. 1916, when it was 22 months old, four months before we declared war in April 1917, American Legion, Inc., ceased its activities and handed to the War Department a roster of more than 24,000 potential volunteers who had enrolled in the private organization at *Adventure's* request. Until then, said the *N. Y. Times*, it had been a "reserve of adventurers." With the absorption of its records by the War Dep't it passed out of active existence, though the *Times* said that it had become "a semi-public institution."

American Legion, Inc., had on its Council two former Presidents, one former Secretary of State, three former Secretaries of War and three former Secretaries of the Navy.

When WWI servicemen caucused in Paris in March, 1919, the name American Legion was not considered anyone's property, though it was. On March 17, the last day of the Caucus, the 15-man Committee on Name reported. Major H. S. Rumsey of the 130th Field Artil-

lery, said that twelve names had been considered:

*Comrades of the Great War.*

*Veterans of the Great War.*

*Liberty League.*

*Army of the Great War.*

*Legion of the Great War.*

*Great War Legion.*

*The Legion.*

*The American Legion.*

*American Comrades of the Great War.*

*Society of the Great War.*

*The Great Legion.*

*American Comrades.*

The committee offered five names for the caucus to choose from, and gave its committee vote on them:

*Legion of the Great War*—5 first, 2 second and 1 third place vote.

*Veterans of the Great War* — five, four, zero.

*The Legion*—Three, zero, one.

*Society of the Great War*—zero, one, three.

*American Legion*—zero, one, three.

That was the first order of business, but the report was laid on the table while the caucus worked on organizing plans for most of the day.

### Gordon's Motion

Late in the afternoon, almost as the last order of business, Secretary Eric Fisher Wood's minutes note that:

"Major Gordon, delegate of the 36th Division, moves that the name 'AMERICAN LEGION' be adopted as the temporary name of the organization. Seconded and carried by unanimous vote."

(Continued on page 36)

### LEGION STATE DEPT STUDY COMMITTEE



At the invitation of the Secretary of State, a special American Legion Committee has been studying the U.S. State Department. Here the committee, as named by Nat'l Cmdr Daniel F. Foley, goes over details with the aid of two staff members. The committee members: At left, Albert LaBiche, La.; John Davis, former Governor of N. Dak.; Emmett G. Lenihan, of Seattle (back to camera). At right, Eli Marcoux, N.H. (holding paper) and (in front of TV) Past National Commander Preston J. Moore, Okla. chairman.





Post 149, Haddon Heights, N. J., spent \$9,500 to provide its community with this new ambulance. Post also runs a community-wide blood donor program, and is forming a first aid unit to work with the police, reports Service Officer Frank Newhard.

### BRIEFLY NOTED

The American Legion Nat'l Convention Corp. of Texas, which will organize the 46th Nat'l Convention in Dallas, Sept. 18-24, has opened offices in the Adolphus Hotel. Nat'l Convention Director William H. Miller is in charge of administrative planning.

The Sheraton-Dallas Hotel has been selected as headquarters for The American Legion's 46th Nat'l Convention in Dallas, Tex., Sept. 18-24. The Nat'l Commander and many of the Legion's top officials will be quartered at the Sheraton-Dallas, as well as distinguished guests of the Legion, and candidates for the office of Nat'l Commander.

"Alive," a 16mm sound and color film, covering The American Legion's 45th Nat'l Convention in Miami Beach, Fla., last fall, is on loan for posts for a mailing and handling fee of \$2.50. Other new titles include: Tiger Wins His Stripes, baseball film of a rookie in training camp; Accidents Don't Just Happen, animation in color; The Game Nobody Saw, baseball coaching tips from Stan Musial, etc.; Camera Hunt—The Game of Alaska; and Tampa Tarpon Tournament. Write: *The American Legion, Motion Picture Section, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206*. Many films on various subjects are also available without charge, except for return postage, direct from the Bell Telephone Co. nearest your post.

Five thousand copies of "Need A Lift?" the Legion handbook on educational and career opportunities, are being distributed to young people in the Appalachian Mountain area. Co-operating with the Legion in this project is the Council of Southern Mountains, Inc., Berea, Ky., which is also making available a new compilation entitled "Health Careers in the Appalachian South." These handbooks are being forwarded to guidance

personnel of junior and senior high schools and other interested groups to assist in upgrading the educational level of young people in the area. The Southern Mountain Region is composed of parts of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama. For information write to: The American Legion's Education and Scholarship Program, Americanism Div., P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind., 46206.

### POSTS IN ACTION

"Pennies From Heaven" were in effect showered on the Association for Retarded Children recently by Post 957, Brooklyn, N.Y. Post members contributed \$1,300 in pennies in their annual campaign.

Post 1, Denver, Colo., has retained its title as the world's largest American Legion post. It had, at the close of 1963, 7,777 members. In second place was Post 3, Lincoln, Nebr., with 6,626, and third was Post 23, Milwaukee, Wisc., with 4,595.

Post 37, Huntsville, Ala., gained 546

### American Legion Life Insurance Month ending Feb. 20, 1964

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Feb. 20 .....	\$ 66,335
Benefits paid since Apr. 1958 .....	1,502,096
Insurance in force (dollars) .....	221,001,000
\$12-units in force (number) .....	96,702
New applications since Jan. 1 .....	4,763
New applications rejected .....	133

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the Nat'l Executive Committee, 1958. It is reducing term insurance, issued on application, subject to approval based on health and employment statement, to paid up members of The American Legion. Death benefits range from \$8,000 (double unit up to age 35) in reducing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 70th birthday occurs. Available in single and double units at flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after Jan. 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion insurance trust fund managed by trustee operating under laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Ill. 60680, to which write for more details.

members to jump from ninth to seventh, while a gain of 366 Legionnaires moved Post 435, Minneapolis, Minn., from seventh to fifth. Post 5, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, added 300 members and leaped from 12th to tenth. Thirty-five posts had a roster of 2,000 or more members each in 1963.

The 13th American Legion District in Ohio has given \$2,250 to the Cleveland Baseball Federation to aid the sandlot leagues of greater Cleveland. The Legion raises money each year for this fund by selling tickets to a professional game at \$1.50 and retaining \$1 for the fund. Also, the district has an annual "day" at a horse racing track to swell the fund. Some 26 posts help by outfitting youngsters. Over 800 boys and girls attended a recent Legion banquet for the teenage players.

Post 492, Jackson Center, Ohio, joined with the Community Club in providing a television set for a local school in order to provide greater latitude of instruction for pupils in elementary and high school.

Post 72, Napoleon, N.D., has given \$1,000 toward construction of a town swimming pool. The pool will cost \$44,000 and the city was prepared to issue bonds for that amount, then discovered it was limited to a \$35,000 issue. The post jumped in with the first donation in the effort to raise the necessary \$9,000.

Post 406, St. Paul, Minn., has voted to allocate \$1,000 for scholarships to encourage and help talented young people to obtain an education at accredited colleges of their choice.

Post 287, Cedar Springs, Mich., with money garnered from a magazine subscription drive, has purchased hospital equipment which it will lend to anyone within a 20-mile radius, free of charge, for a three-month period. So far, in the second year of the plan, the post has lent 140 pairs of crutches, 7 walkers, 69 wheelchairs, 85 beds and other equipment.

Post 153, Cumberland, Md., collected more than 600 cans of food, recently, which it presented to the Salvation Army Citadel.

Post 12, Herington, Kansas, recently offered a course of instruction for the youthful would-be bicycle riders of the community. With the warm thanks of the local police chief, the post provided three one-hour Saturday morning sessions of instruction and donated scotch-



light safety strips and metal plates for the bikes, and illustrated manuals and pocket cards for the 178 riders who completed the course.

Post 158, Manassas, Va., raised the final \$17,000 that Prince William County needed to meet its \$200,000 goal for a 60-bed hospital. Lending a fiscal boost was a \$200 gift from Post 364, Woodbridge.

Panama Canal Post and Unit 1, Balboa, Canal Zone, have donated a Braille typewriter to the Special Education Branch of the Canal Zone schools, and an astronomical telescope to the Canal Zone College.

The \$1,000 check that Statesboro, Ga., Post 90 gave recently to the Georgia Southern College Foundation, Inc., brings to \$4,326.67 the total given by the post to the Foundation. The latest gift makes funds to the amount of \$10,000 available to Georgia Southern College through the Nat'l Defense Student Loan Fund.

Post 8, Winter Haven, Fla., has exchanged its present downtown building for a scenic, centrally located lakefront site, and plans a new post home of more than 10,000 square feet, costing around \$125,000.

Post 229, Utica, N. Y., has cooperated in setting up a \$500 annual scholarship to go to a member of Utica's Magnificent Yankees Drum & Bugle Corps, fifth place winner in the Legion's national final competition during the annual convention at Miami Beach last fall. The scholarship will be given jointly by the post and the Corps. First winner is Dominick Robilotta, the Corps' drum major.

Post 73, Sweetgrass, Mont. (Pop. 300), has just installed a street light in the town. That's the 15th light the post has given the community.

Post and Unit 28, Grants Pass, Ore., have installed two specially designed drinking fountains, one of varicolored rock at Indian Mary Park, where it will serve a playground, and one of brick at Whitehorse Park.

### ABOUT FLAGS

Post 416, Southern Pacific Lines, Houston, Texas, has donated 15 flags for the classrooms at Lutheran High School. When it was discovered that brackets were needed to affix the flags to the walls, Auxiliary Unit 416 pitched in and supplied them. Post 15, Dade City, Fla., presented a flag to the new \$50,000 town

library, and the post's color guard raised it in dedication ceremonies. The flagpole was the gift of Legionnaire R. Duane Anderson. Post 53, Grand Island, Nebr., gave a flag to the Brownie Scouts of the Cross-Counties Council and Camp Cosmopolitan.

Ohio Legionnaires are seeing to it that Old Glory waves aloft—just about everywhere. For instance: (1) Post 571, Maria Stein, knew that the athletic field at Marion High School lacked a flagpole, Post members secured a pole, turned out in force to erect it, and volunteered a color guard to raise the flag at all home football games; (2) Post 11, Fairfield, presented a \$448, 50-foot steel flagpole and an 8x12-foot flag at the dedication of Lancaster High School's new Fulton Field; (3) Post 157, Columbus, has presented a flag to Harley Field, home field of East High School; (4) Post 425, Cheviot, schedules 25 new flags for sidewalk display on this Cincinnati suburb's main street, replacing 48-star banners which have been flying since the post bought and contributed them in 1947; (5) Post 544, Cedarville, has not only sold 21 street flags to business firms on the main street, but has contracted to put them up and take them down on all legal holidays; and (6) Post 118, Amherst, gave Mayor Frank Janik a new flag and pole shortly after he proclaimed "American Legion Week" at the start of the post's membership campaign.

When Post 16, Mansfield, Ohio, presented a flag and conducted a flag raising ceremony at Carpenter Elementary School recently, the sixth grade class elected to write "thank you" letters. The following was written by 11-year-old Frank Stoehr:

"I enjoyed and was truly proud of the flag raising ceremony you performed. The whole school would like to thank you for the flag and the time you took out of your busy day to come to our school.

"But the flag to me is more than elaborate ceremonies and uniformed guards. It stands for a nation that has only one goal, peace throughout the world and equality towards all men no matter what color, religion, or race. When this is achieved, The United States will stand out, a nation proud of its beliefs and ever striving for the peace on earth that God proclaimed. That is what our flag stands for."

Two Ohio posts, 183 of Pemberville and 240 of Luckey, have provided a new flagpole and a new flag for Eastwood High School in Pemberville.

Post 658, Latimer, Iowa, presented a flag that had flown over the United States Capitol to the C.A.L. Community School. In Sellersville, Pa., Post 255 gave a new flag to the Pennridge H.S. marching band. Post 620, Bronx, N.Y., gave one to Cub Scout Pack 227. Post 574, Hillcrest, Minn., and Post 39, North St. Paul, Minn., teamed with VFW Post 8901 and VFW Post 1350 in presenting to Archbishop Murray H.S., Maplewood, three dozen flags and "The Flag of the United States" pamphlets for classroom use.

Post 312, Indianapolis, Ind., recently presented new Braille American flags to the Indiana School For The Blind so that the pupils might "see" the flag to which they pledge allegiance. The flags have a blue field made of cotton on which are embroidered white stars. The white stripes are of flannel and the red stripes of smooth nylon so that the students see the flag through their sense of touch. The flags hang smoothly against the wall.

Post 312 also sponsors the school's Blind Boy Scout Troop 16, one of the few such troops in the country sponsored by American Legion posts.

Three Chicago posts have created an impressive avenue of flags in Holy Sepulcher Cemetery for display on Memorial Day, Flag Day, July Fourth, and Veterans Day. Posts 123, 714, and 1242 collect the flags which were used on caskets of deceased veterans and donated by their families. When displayed, 26 flags—each on a 20-foot metal staff—line the approach to the cemetery grounds.

Chase Manhattan Bank Post 1674, New York, presented a flag from its 421 members to the bank, to be flown at the latter's giant new building in lower Manhattan. Chase Manhattan is one of two banks in the United States to have its own Legion post.

Post 164, Pembroke, Ga., recently gave 71 flags to the Bryan County schools for display in various classrooms. The flags were made available to the post through the courtesy of Morris Pearlman, of Savannah. In Virginia, Post 4, Covington, has presented a flag to each classroom in every school in Alleghany Co., while Post 39, Winchester, Ind., has distributed "Pledge of Allegiance" cards to all school children in the community.

### PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Gabriel T. Olga**, Massachusetts' Nat'l Executive Committeeman, appointed mobilization planning assistant for the Small Business Administration in Boston.

(Continued on page 34)



## People in The News (Continued)

**Peter E. Pappas**, Dep't Adjutant of Massachusetts, appointed a trustee of the Holyoke Soldiers Home & Hospital.

**Eli A. Marcoux**, of New Hampshire, vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Foreign Relations Commission, recently retired from the Social Security Administration after 27 years service.

**Gen. Curtis LeMay**, of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, received the Frank M. Hawks memorial trophy given by Air Service Post 501, New York. President Lyndon B. Johnson sent a message of congratulations for the Air Force General to the Post on that occasion.

### DIED

**Frank A. Mathews, Jr.**, of New Jersey, Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1933-35), and former counsel of the N. J. legislature's veterans commission.

**Carl W. Smith**, of Ohio, Past Dep't Cmdr (1948-49).

**Warren G. Moore**, of Texas, Past Dep't Cmdr (1957-58). At the time of his death he was a member of the Legion's Americanism Council.

**John C. Vivian**, Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1947-48, and governor of Colorado in 1943-47.

**Josephus Daniels, Jr.**, Past Dep't Cmdr of North Carolina (1935-36), and former Publisher, *Raleigh News and Observer*.

**Byron R. Christie**, Garfield, N. J., who established the Legion school safety essay contest.

## NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Everett B. Olson Post 1101, Chicago, Ill.; Miller & Coleman Post 211, Ackerman, Miss.; Landon-Shelton-Neely Post 212, West Point, Miss.; Deer Creek Post 1276, Deer Creek, Ill.; John Dornbach Post 513, Dallas, Tex.; and Piute Post 141, Circleville, Utah.

Also, North Denver Post 52, North Denver, Colo.; Carbondale Post 100, Carbondale, Colo.; Glenmoor Post 711, Fremont, Calif.; Pablo Sierra Coronado Post 121, Maricao, Puerto Rico; Rafael Rojas Lozano Post 122, Bayamon, Puerto Rico; and Greater Fort Worth Post 516, Fort Worth, Tex.

Other new American Legion posts not previously published include: Steele-Towne Post 722, Fontana, Calif.; Powley-Sarle Post 349, Freeland, Mich.; Choctaw Post 66, Choctaw, Okla.; Mes-

quite Post 504, Mesquite, Tex.; Margate Memorial Post 157, Margate, Fla.; Paddy Flint Post 5, Bad Toelz, Germany, Dep't of France; and Bryson-Pittman Post 553, Commerce, Ga.

## Boys' State Schedule

Here are the sites and dates for the 1964 Boys' State:

**Alabama** at Troy State College, Troy, May 31-June 5

**Arizona** at Arizona State College, Flagstaff, June 6-12

**Arkansas** at Camp Joe T. Robinson, North Little Rock, May 30-June 6

**California** at State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, June 20-27

**Colorado** at Colorado University, Boulder, June 13-20

**Connecticut** at U. of Conn., Storrs, June 22-27

**Delaware** at Delaware State College, Dover, June 14-19

**District of Columbia** at Georgetown University, June 14-20

**Florida** at Florida State University, Tallahassee, July 12-18 (tentative)

**Georgia** at Georgia Military Academy, College Park, June 7-13

**Idaho** at Boise Junior College, Boise, June 7-14

**Illinois** at Illinois State Fairgrounds, Springfield, June 21-27

**Indiana** at Indiana University, Bloomington, June 6-13

**Iowa** at Camp Dodge, Grimes, June 7-13

**Kansas** at Kansas University, Lawrence, May 31-June 6

**Kentucky** at Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, June 7-13

**Louisiana** at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, August 16-24

**Maine** at University of Maine, Orono, June 14-19

**Maryland** at U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, June 21-27

**Massachusetts** at University of Massachusetts, Amherst, June 19-26

**Michigan** at Michigan State University, East Lansing, June 18-25

**Minnesota** at University of Minnesota, St. Paul, June 14-20

**Mississippi** at Hinds Junior College, Raymond, May 30-June 6

**Missouri** at Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, June 13-22

**Montana** at Western Montana College of Education, Dillon, August 15-23

**Nebraska** at University of Nebraska, Lincoln, June 13-19

**Nevada** at Nevada Indian Agency, Stewart, June 7-14

**New Hampshire** at University of New Hampshire, Durham, June 21-27

**New Jersey** at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, June 21-28

**New Mexico** at New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, June 6-13

**New York** at Colgate University, Hamilton, June 21-27

**North Carolina** at U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, June 14-20

**North Dakota** at North Dakota State University, Fargo, June 7-14

**Ohio** at Ohio University, Athens, June 11-20

**Oklahoma** at Central State College, Edmond, May 30-June 6

**Oregon** at Oregon State University, Corvallis, June 14-20

**Panama, C. Z.**, (unscheduled at press time)

**Pennsylvania** at University of Pennsylvania, University Park, June 22-30

**Rhode Island** (unscheduled at press time)

**South Carolina** at The Citadel, Charleston, May 31-June 7

**South Dakota** at Northern State Teachers College, Aberdeen, May 31-June 6

**Tennessee** at Castle Heights Military Academy, Lebanon, (no date set)

**Texas** at University of Texas, Austin, June 4-11

**Utah** (unscheduled at press time)

**Vermont** at Norwich University, Northfield, June 14-20

**Virginia** at William & Mary College, Williamsburg, July 12-18

**Washington** at Pacific Lutheran University, Parkland, June 14-21

**West Virginia** at Jackson's Mill, Weston, June 7-13

**Wisconsin** at Ripon College, Ripon, June 13-20

**Wyoming** (unscheduled at press time)

## COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

**Camp Claiborne, La., 1944**—Men who served with Albert H. Davis in Hq Co., EUTC, at Camp Claiborne in 1944 may be able to provide information to assist him in a claim. Write Marion A. Venturi, American Legion Dep't Service Officer, VA Center, Jackson, Miss.

**314th Reg't, 79th Div. (WW2)**—Need to contact **Captain Payton**, who treated William A. Feasel at 2nd Bn. Aid Station near Drusenheim, France, in Jan. 1945. Information from Capt Payton may assist in claim handled for Feasel by Missouri American Legion. Contact: Ralph J. Henry, American Legion Dep't Service Officer, Room 106, 911 E. Linwood Blvd., Kansas City 9, Mo.

**POW Camp, Deming, N. Mex. 1945**—Need to contact former Lt. Seymour Geller, formerly of Neptune Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., who was Co. Commander at this POW Camp and who may be able to provide information in support of a disability claim. Contact: Harold Mills, 2408 9th St. S.W., Canton 10, Ohio.

**Fort Douglas, Utah, 1942**—A veteran's claim may be assisted by anyone having knowledge of food poisoning at Fort Douglas, Dec. 14, 1942—and particularly by **Dr. John G. Steele** of that camp. Contact: Reuben B. Garnett, American Legion Dep't Service Officer, 620 University St., Seattle 1, Wash.



## LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Anthony L. Visco (1963), Post 161, Antioch, Calif.

Glen H. Reichenbach (1961) and David T. Sweet (1962) and Edward L. Newman (1963), Post 247, Arcadia, Calif.

Clarence J. McFarlin (1963), Post 260, Greenview, Calif.

William J. Stoutimore and John V. Twomey and Vern Wilkins (all 1963), Post 105, Julesburg, Colo.

Walter A. Turning (1963), Post 128, Niantic, Conn.

C. H. Grace (1963), Post 5, Rome, Ga.

Leslie E. Bent (1963), Post 91, Wyoming, Ill.

Joseph H. Uzcziwek and Maurice F. Van Dyke and Sandy A. Williams and Cecil Wright (all 1962), Post 348, Chicago, Ill.

W. Glenn Suthers (1963), Post 407, Chicago, Ill.

James E. Levy (1963), Post 888, Northlake, Ill.

Louis Feinberg (1958) and Michael J. Imundo (1963), Post 1037, Chicago, Ill.

Earl L. Baker (1963), Post 33, Bedford, Ind.

Fred M. King, Sr. (1963), Post 3, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Milton A. Holm and Victor R. Johnson and William H. Johnson and Amwell E. Jones (all 1961), Post 219, Blue Rapids, Kans.

John L. G. Glynn and Kenneth W. Goepper and William M. Helligman and George A. Higley (all 1961), Post 27, Cambridge, Mass.

William Andrew and Albert G. Beckmann and Theodore F. Behringer and Raymond E. Bernier (all 1963), Post 28, Northampton, Mass.

Albert Hamill and Catherine Luken and Archie MacIssac (all 1963), Post 69, Malden, Mass.

Marcel Mekelburg (1962) and Edward Dobkin and John F. Foley (both 1963), Post 270, Boston, Mass.

James W. Hibbert (1962) and William Smith (1963), Post 292, Harwich, Mass.

Dave H. Fleischer (1963), Post 245, St. Louis, Mo.

William F. Cochran and Joseph H. Smith and August W. Teter and Melvin E. Wight (all 1963), Post 245, Bartley, Nebr.

Francis L. Bergen and Harold DuMont and John W. Field and John W. Hardgrove (all 1963), Post 12, Somerville, N. J.

Victor A. Space (1962), Post 145, Glen Rock, N. J.

J. Arthur Petty (1963), Post 160, Great Neck, N. Y.

George L. Bailey (1963), Post 221, Ithaca, N. Y.

Gilbert Eisenhart and Frank Ludy and Harold Staples (all 1963), Post 442, Horseheads, N. Y.

Arthur N. Calmes, Sr. (1963), Post 576, Le Roy, N. Y.

Henry Teitler (1963), Post 678, Bronx, N. Y.

Alphonse Arbogast and Joseph N. Morena and David Schwab (all 1962) and Detlif Klein (1963), Post 797, Long Island City, N. Y.

Walter Watson and Fred G. Ziegelhofer (both 1960) and Paul L. Geiger (1962), Post 880, Eden, N. Y.

Donald J. Anderson and Ewald V. Anderson and Anthony A. Carlucci and Anthony Cocca (all 1961), Post 927, Green Island, N. Y.

Harry Frank (1963), Post 1241, New York, N. Y.

Harry W. Mundy and John F. Schmidt and L. F. Waillant and Christopher J. Wiley (all 1962), Post 1404, Broad Channel, N. Y.

Maurice Allen and Ed Davis and Oscar Tinger (all 1963), Post 305, Snow Camp, N. C.

Merle McLeod and Lawrence Neumann and Lawrence Place and Gilbert A. Plack (all 1963), Post 243, Gallion, Ohio.

Robert Elder and Joseph Fisher and George James (all 1963), Post 247, Lowellville, Ohio.

Francisco Gonzalez and Walter R. Hunnicutt (both 1963), Post 2, Cristobal, C. Z.

Dr. Joseph P. MacLay and Dr. L. H. Seaton and Frank C. Walker (all 1961), Post 46, Chambersburg, Pa.

Dr. A. H. Wittmann (1960), Post 405, Philadelphia, Pa.

John A. Ackerson and George H. Marshall (both 1964), Post 407, Blairsville, Pa.

Max Ocks and William MacMullen (both 1963), Post 692, Philadelphia, Pa.

Michael Lalli (1963), Post 702, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ralph W. Northup, Sr. and Wendell H. Northup and Harold Peckham and Fred J. Roberts (all 1963), Post 12, North Kingstown, R. I.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L. M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N. Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

## A Community Telescope

Post 122, in the Northern California mountain town of Yreka, has built its own observatory and made practically everybody in town an astronomer. It all started when Legionnaire Charles Fiock, who as a small boy had built a six-inch telescope, looked for an organization to sponsor his hobby—an observatory. He built a working model of a dome and showed it to the Legion and other civic groups. Post members donated some 1,600 hours of labor to build the actual observatory, using parts of old cars, juke boxes, and farm machinery.

Yreka's Dr. Pindell gave time and

made his library available to the observatory. The town of Yreka gave \$350. Legionnaire Les Bagley donated a hill-top site. He and local contractor A. Young used their equipment to build a road to the top. (Bagley died before the project was completed.) Pacific Power & Light Co. loaned equipment to transport the dome to the site.

The observatory, dedicated to the memory of Legionnaire Bagley, now has a scope with a ten-inch mirror and a seven-foot-long barrel. The scope, using an interchangeable eyepiece permitting any type of viewing, brings in most of our sun's planets, and distinguishes mountains and craters on the moon. The dome rotates 360 degrees.

Astronomy enthusiasts formed the Siskiyou County Astronomical Society, which has full control of the observatory and arranges lectures free to the public. Radio and newspaper announcements are made regarding viewing times and celestial bodies expected to be visible. Several schools and colleges also use the observatory.

## Oratorical Contest

## National Schedule

The American Legion's 1964 Nat'l Oratorical Contest for high school students will reach a climax in Tampa, Fla., on April 16. Four finalists will compete for \$8,000 in scholarships. Each oration is based on the Constitution of the United States.

The winner of the final receives a \$4,000 scholarship at a college or university of his choice in the United States. Second, third, and fourth place winners get scholarships of \$2,500, \$1,000, and \$500, respectively. Other awards are offered at post, district, and department levels of the competition.

Some 355,000 entrants will have participated at post, district, and department levels, guided by their high school speech or debating teachers. Last year's champion was Stephen Alan Oxman, of Short Hills, N.J.

State winners will compete in 12 regional contests, all scheduled for April 6. The 12 regional winners will have it out in four sectional tussles on April 13. The four sectional winners will compete for the championship at Tampa on April 16.

Here are the sites of the regional and sectional contests:

## Regional—April 6.

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, at *Claremont, N.H.*

2. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island, at *Ellington, Conn.*

3. France, Delaware, District of Co-



Post 122's community telescope in Yreka, Calif.



lumbia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, at *Chambersburg, Pa.*

4. Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, at *Winston-Salem, N.C.*

5. Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, at *Gilbert, S.C.*

6. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, at *Houston, Texas.*

7. Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan, at *Louisville, Ky.*

8. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, at *Ottawa, Kansas.*

9. Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, at *Bismarck, N.D.*

10. Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico and Wyoming, at *Sheridan, Wyo.*

11. Alaska, Idaho, Montana and Oregon, at *Helena, Mont.*

12. Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah and Hawaii, at *Tucson, Ariz.*

#### Sectional—April 13.

A. Region 1, 2 and 3 winners at *Wildwood, N.J.*

B. Region 4, 5 and 6 winners at *Albany, Ga.*

C. Region 7, 8 and 9 winners at *Indianapolis, Ind.*

D. Region 10, 11 and 12 winners at *Las Vegas, Nev.*

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

### ARMY

2nd Arm'd Div (West Coast Grp)—(May) Al Jordan, 239 N. Toland Ave., West Covina, Calif.

4th Arm'd Div—(Apr.) Ed Rapp, 144-47 72nd Rd., Flushing 67, N. Y.

9th Gen'l Hosp (WW2)—(July) Miss Jane Curtis, 1700 York Ave., New York, N. Y. 10028

11th Eng (WW1)—(May) Joseph V. Boyle, 326 York St., Jersey City, N. J. 07302

12th Arm'd Div—(July) Lawrence E. Mintz, 20020 Snowden Ave., Detroit 35, Mich.

14th Eng—(May) Arthur W. Backus, 377 Nashua Rd., Dracut, Mass. 01826

21st Eng, 2nd Bat, Co D—(June) Richard Langford, Factoryville, Pa.

41st Inf Div—(July) Wally Sandberg, 2838 Melbourne, Pomona, Calif.

45th Inf Div—(June) William T. Pigg, Jr., 2205 N. Central Ave., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73105

48th Evac Hosp—(July) Edward Lanciano, 39 St. Paul's Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

53rd Medical Bn—(Apr.) Anthony Iannaccone, 4510 Brown St., Union City, N. J.

63rd Inf Div—(July) Charles S. Beaver, 604 Second Ave., Tarentum, Pa.

64th Reg't, CAC, Bat D & E—(June) Robert G. McDonald, 3314 W. 100th St. S.W., Cleveland, Ohio 44111

75th Div—(July) Theodore F. Richards, Rt. 1, Box 20, Clyde, Ohio 43410

91st Gen Hosp—(June) Mrs. Otto Bruhn, P.O. Box 104, Clinton, Iowa.

93rd Arm'd Field Art'y—(June) Alexander Shatz, 220-54 27th Ave., Bayside, N. Y.

102nd Inf Div—(July) Abe Mitchell, 2 McKay Rd., Bethel, Conn.

104th Ord (Medium Maint) Co—(July) Joseph Tisanich, 6728 Marsden St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19135

106th Cav—(June) Ray McGee, Urbana Armory, Urbana, Ill.

108th Inf, Mach Gun Co (AEF)—(May) Earl Spiller, 53 Wabash Ave., Kenmore 17, N. Y.

110th Inf, Service Co—(July) William Horne, P.O. Box 41, Scottdale, Pa.

119th Field Art'y—(May) Oscar Diehl, 1504 Massachusetts, Lansing 6, Mich.

123rd Field Art'y, Bat D—(July) Dale G. Dulaney, West Point, Ill. 62380

151st Inf Reg't, Co G—(July) Hubert S. Olis, 3783 Gill St., Hobart, Ind.

163rd Inf, Co L (WW1)—(July) Ralph Johnson, 411 S. Jackson, Denver, Colo.

190th Field Art'y Grp (WW2)—(July) Melvin A. Sober, P.O. Box 361, Sunbury, Pa. 17801

199th AAA Bn, Bat A—(July) Howard R. Martin, RR #1, Akron, Ind.

215th Coast Art'y AA Reg't—(July) Stanley J. Sporer, R.F.D. #4, Mankato, Minn.

223rd Field Art'y, Bat A—(July) Dale G. Dulaney, West Point, Ill. 62380

236th Combat Eng Bn—(July) Thomas L. Nollner, 4902 Ruskin Ave., Nashville 6, Tenn.

248th Coast Art'y—(Apr.) Prent Bement, 8605 S. 42nd St., Tacoma 66, Wash.

313th Ammo Train, Co D (WW1)—(June) Mrs. Clark Harris, Idana, Kans.

356th AAA Slt Bn (Semi, WW2)—(July) Harold Bogard, 5636 Oakland Dr., Kalamazoo, Mich.

361st Eng Spec Serv Reg't—(Aug.) John A. Zirafl, 92 Morris Ave., Girard, Ohio 44420

361st Inf Reg't (WW2)—(July) Richard C. Oshlo, 2228 Ave. B, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

422nd Inf, Medical Detach—(July) Doug Coffey, 41 Lowell Ave., West Orange, N. J.

439th Sig Bn, Heavy Construction (WW2)—(July) Bates Davis, Cokedale Ranch, Rt. 1, Plano, Tex.

471st Ambulance Co—(Apr.) Henry A. Lenkiewicz, 5341 SW, 1st St., Miami, Fla. 33134

472nd Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(July) Julian Panek, 3326 Demmler St., McKeesport, Pa.

512th Mp Bat—(June) Ralph Weis, 639 Fourth St., Aurora, Ill.

608th & 658th Medical Clearing Co, Sep Bn—(July) Marlin F. Gehres, Box 102, Wren, Ohio 45899

648th Tank Destroyer Bn—(Aug.) Al Vaughan, 919 Garland St. S.W., Camden, Ark. 71701

687th Field Art'y Bn, Bat B (WW2)—(July) Nels Block, Jr., Harlan, Iowa 51537

713th Rwy Oper Bn—(July) O. K. Reynolds, 931 Fifth St., Union Beach, N. J.

729th Rwy Oper Bn—(Aug.) Albert H. Colello, 4251-4th Ave., Altoona, Pa.

733rd Rwy Oper Bn—(Aug.) Walter Anisovich, 14-16 139th St., Whitestone 57, N. Y.

748th Eng Base Equip Co—(June) Giles W. Davis, Rt. 5, Box 81, Jasper, Ia. 35501

813 Aviation Eng (WW2)—(Aug.) William Fitzwater, Rt. 2, Box 89B, Billings, Mont.

Ambulance Co 332 (WW1)—(June) Oscar W. Case, 1506 Huguelet St., Akron 5, Ohio

American Div—(June) Thomas McQuade, c/o YD Club, 61 Exeter St., Boston 16, Mass.

American Ordnance—(Aug.) Jim West, 25 Lakeview Ave., Rensselaer, N. Y.

Fort Robinson, Nebr., All Former Personnel—(July) Ed Bieganski, Rt. 1, Box 23, Chadron, Nebr. 69337

Persian Gulf Command—(June) Donald Farmer, 1728 Bedford Lane, Newport Beach, Calif.

### NAVY

3rd Marine Div & Attached Units—(July) Reg. Hameetman, 7549 S. Saginaw, Chicago, Ill. 60649

3rd Marine Div, 3rd Tank Bn, Co C—(July) Roger Radabaugh, 209 Augusta Ave., Willmar, Minn. 56201

7th Seabees—(July) David A. Rolla, R.D. #1, Mt. Pleasant, Pa. 15666

25th Special Seabees—(July) Mrs. Dale C. Mutz, 302 E. Main Cross St., Edinburg, Ind. 46124

Cape May, N. J., Section Base & Wissahickon Bks (WW1)—(June) Art Jordan, 7370 Henry Ave., Philadelphia 28, Pa.

USS Intrepid—(June) Charles F. Brunke, 3 E. Beech St., Central Islip, N. Y.

USS Santa Fe (CL 60)—(Aug.) Dr. G. C. Trimm, 127 W. 18th St., Lake Charles, La.

### AIR

75th Bomb Sqdn (M)—(June) Arlan Kane, 8402 Blondo, Omaha, Nebr. 68134

351st Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(June) Thomas J. Thorpe, 4020 SW, 32nd St., Hollywood, Fla. 33023

485th Bomb Grp, 828th Bomb Sqdn—(June) William H. Schoultz, P.O. Box 435, Newton Falls, Ohio

## How The Legion Got Its Name (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31)

"Major Gordon" was M. K. Gordon, attorney, then of 511 Arch St., Madisonville, Ky.

*Nothing that was done in Paris was final.*

On May 8, 1919, a stateside caucus met in St. Louis, Mo. It appointed a large Committee on Name. Until that committee reported, the organization was referred to in the caucus only as "this Organization." On Friday, May 9, 1919, the Committee on Name brought in its report.

Roy W. Wood Arkansas state agriculture official, read a report recommending that "the name of this Organization shall be 'The American Legion of World's War Veterans.'"

C. W. Wickersham, N. Y. attorney, promptly moved to amend it simply to "American Legion." A lively debate broke out. An unnamed Ohio delegate, amid protests from the floor, said that "American Legion" was insufficient. "It doesn't mean an organization of soldiers. To the average civilian 'The American Legion' might be an organization of—well—street cleaners . . . The ordinary civilian won't know what it means."

Captain S. L. Lowry, Jr., Tampa, Fla. insurance man, took the floor to say: "I say call it 'The American Legion.' We will soon show them what it means."

Joseph Walsh, Pittsburgh, Pa., sanitary engineer, said that the Paris Caucus knew what it was doing when it adopted "The American Legion." E. Lester Jones, a D. C. gov't employee, said that the name would be "what we make it," meanwhile "American Legion" was already well-known in the country. Others agreed.

Amid cries for the question, the Chairman, former Dallas Mayor Henry D. Lindsley put the name "American Legion" to a vote.

"(Motion carried)," say the minutes.

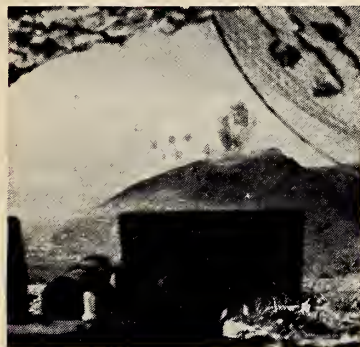
But the St. Louis delegates didn't consider, if they knew, that the old American Legion, Inc., still legally existed. Recalling the event, *Adventure* editor Hoffman later noted: "In May, 1919, I was one of the five incorporators [of American Legion, Inc.] who gladly gave written consent to transfer of the name to the present American Legion . . . the old Legion has since been legally discontinued."

With that, the present American Legion finally had its name, free and clear.

In November 1919, the first Nat'l Convention adopted a constitution whose Article I, Section 1 said: "The name of this organization shall be The American Legion."



## Wartime Recollections



Artillery shelling Monte Cassino.

**RETURN TO CASSINO**, by Harold L. Bond. Doubleday & Co., \$3.95.

The author faced his baptism by fire as a young lieutenant in the fight for Monte Cassino, a major battleground on the long road to the liberation of Rome. He returned to the Italian countryside 18 years later—as a successful college professor and author, a husband and father of four daughters, and a tourist.

Bond's book links the bloody struggle at Cassino to the present. His tale is one of recollections of a young soldier facing a new and frightening experience, the threat of imminent and painful death. He recalls his fear for his person, for his courage, for his leadership of his men in the test of battle.

His is the story of the stuff of which heroes are made—ordinary mortals thrown into battle who hope that their best will prove sufficient for their honor.

The years have erased much from his mind that was sickening and horrifying. In its place remains a picture of what was best about his comrades-in-arms. The war is ugly, as is its destruction and carnage, but the fighting men are not.

The book concerns itself with the things that mattered to foot soldiers in the midst of an important military campaign—keeping dry and warm; getting some sleep and hot food; trying to avoid being hit, but if hit, hoping it would be serious enough to relieve them from combat, minor enough to inflict no lasting damage. Few wanted to be heroes, but many would become heroes because of the sacrifices that events would call upon them to make.

Even of one of the best of his comrades, Bond notes: "... men like him would have to give and give and give, perhaps they would have to give so much that never again would they be good for anything, even if they did live through the war."

**Vietnam Diary**, by Richard Tregaskis. HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, \$5.95.

The war in Vietnam and the life of our military personnel there are recorded by a veteran war correspondent in a diary kept from October 1962 to March 1963.

**The Outdoor Cook's Bible**, by Joseph D. Bates, Jr. DOUBLEDAY & CO., \$1.95.

A handy guide for those planning to cook outdoors, including tips on lighting fires,

practical camping equipment and easy cooking methods, plus tempting recipes.

**Friend of Tennis**, by Roy Wilder, H. O. ZIMMAN, INC., \$4.50.

A report of tennis in high places—Wimbledon, Forest Hills, Australia, and an account of the author's successful struggle to combat, largely through tennis, a crippling childhood accident. Gives answers to some tennis questions and offers an insight into what the top players really are like.

**In Their Honor**, by William D. Feeny. DUELL, SLOAN AND PEARCE, \$4.95.

Brief biographies and the final flights of those men for whom U.S. Air Force Bases are named.

**A Pictorial History of American Crime**, by Allen Churchill. HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, INC., \$6.95.

A look at the outstanding murders, crimes and swindles in the United States from 1849 through 1929, including some that are still unsolved or in dispute.

**Almanac of Naval Facts**. U.S. NAVAL INSTITUTE, \$3.50.

A digest of information covering everything important in and about the U.S. Navy, plus a calendar of Naval events from 1776 to 1963.

**Why Did They Name It...?** by Hannah Campbell. FLEET PUB. CO., \$3.95.

The stories and individuals behind the development and naming of products, services and corporations.

**How To Fix Almost Everything**, by Stanley Schuler. M. EVANS & CO., \$3.95.

Brief descriptions and clues on how to repair possessions and those many items that break down around a home.

**The Silken Angels**, by Martin Caidin. J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., \$4.95.

The historical development of the parachute and the experiences of balloonists and pilots who were among the first to try them out.

**The Dollar Crisis**, by N. S. Fatemi, T. deS. Phalle and G. M. Keffe. FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY PRESS, \$8.95.

A scholarly study of the U.S. dollar problem, with some suggestions about what might be done to help correct it.

**The Invasion of Mississippi**, by Earl Lively, Jr. AMERICAN OPINION, paperback, \$1.

The use of federal troops in Oxford, Miss., and the arrest of Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker during the 1962 integration crisis are considered as to their effect on our liberty.

**Have One on Me**, by Georgie Starbuck Galbraith, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, CO., \$3.95.

Lighthearted poems that touch on everyday matters, thoughts and feelings.

**Creative Aging**, by Edward L. Bortz, M.D. MACMILLAN CO., \$4.95.

By keeping active and interested, by learning how to live well and wisely, man can prolong his life span and secure a productive, meaningful old age for himself.

**Mission to Mankind**, Edited by Frederick A. McGuire, C.M. RANDOM HOUSE, \$4.95.

Stories of the work of dedicated American missionaries who serve in all parts of the world.

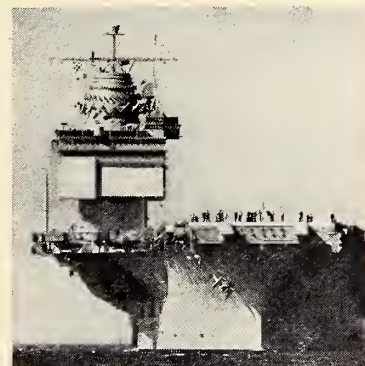
**The Trout Fisherman's Bedside Book**, by Arthur R. Macdougall, Jr. SIMON AND SCHUSTER, \$4.50.

Stories that capture the pleasure of trout fishing and will delight anglers and non-anglers alike.

**Tough Men, Tough Country**, by Ellis Lucia. PRENTICE-HALL, INC., \$6.95.

Legendary tales of the men who opened and developed the Northwest and of their present-day successors who are still struggling to tame this rugged country.

## Global Seapower in 1964



Navy carrier USS Enterprise.

**NAVAL REVIEW**, edited by Frank Uhlig, Jr., United States Naval Institute, \$10.

The United States Naval Institute, a private organization founded in 1873 to advance professional, literary and scientific knowledge in the Navy, has published volume 2 of "Naval Review," its annual survey of world seapower.

The current Review, which looks at 1964, includes essays by contributors from the Navies of the United States, Britain and France, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Marines, the U.S. Senate and the education and publishing fields.

Of particular interest among the subjects discussed are: automation, the practicality of a NATO European Navy, Southeast Asia and what our policy has been and presently is there, the Soviet's submarine force, and what the future holds for the Navy enlisted man.

By providing current or advance information on some problems that may well be tomorrow's headlines, the Review offers much to interest both civilian and professional readers.



## HOW YOUR TV SHOWS ARE CHOSEN

(Continued from page 13)

other reasons, one quarter of the Nielsen sampling fails to report its preferences to headquarters during any rating periods. Thus, a margin for error must be allowed and Nielsen statisticians have to "weight" the results to compensate.

Also, leaving out an area such as the Rocky Mountain time zone indicates strongly that rating companies rely heavily, simply because of economic considerations, on the TV preference of people living in large metropolitan areas like New York City. Are these tastes representative of *all* the country? It seems doubtful. New York City has 30% of all U. S. homes with two or more TV sets and this alone might complicate ratings. Nielsen officials admitted that substituting another area for New York might alter the ratings somewhat. Actually, as the head of American Research Bureau said at the Washington hearings on ratings, the industry has never even described what a TV viewer is.

**A**LTHOUGH THE location of the 1,150 Audimetered homes is supposedly a secret, Sparger and Richardson turned up 71 without much trouble. Any diligent broadcaster could do the same, they said. In these 71 homes and in others, disturbing facts on ratings were uncovered: (1) Two interviewers, using telephone calls to establish viewing or listening preference, testified that they were not given sufficient time by the company to make a required number of interviews, so they filled out the questionnaires themselves; (2) Instances were found where the number of actual interviews and viewer samples were far below the number claimed by rating companies, particularly those dealing with local ratings; (3) Some of the viewers allegedly sampled turned out to be nonexistent; (4) Telephone ratings involved only those in the phone book, eliminating those with unlisted telephones or no phone; and (5) A woman, realizing that she represented 50,000 TV households, deliberately turned off the Jack Paar "Tonight" show because she disagreed with his views on school segregation.

The big trouble with ratings is the life and death role they play in TV programming—putting a large fence around what little creative effort there is in television today. Ratings have nothing to do with show content, only with how many people are supposed to be watching. Johnny Carson, successor to Jack Paar on the NBC "Tonight" show, told the House Subcommittee that he had lost two of his four television shows because of ratings. "It is a little defeating to have to project your career on a set of numbers—whether you rate six or seven in any given week," he said. The popular

comedian told how one Carson afternoon show on ABC started off with low ratings and was on a week-to-week basis, barely escaping cancellation. When ratings improved, however, the show stayed on. Many performers feel that ratings themselves reflect none of the shows' quality, Carson stated. They complain that ratings are frequently made on less than one-tenth of 1% of an audience (or less than one person in 1,000). On such



THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

small samplings, they say, some shows are getting axed unjustly.

When NBC cancelled the afternoon "Merv Griffin Show" because of low ratings last year, viewers buried the network with 50,000 letters of protest. This had no effect on NBC executives. One NBC executive explained: "Fifty thousand letters is less than two-tenths of a rating point." Another of last year's shows, "It's A Man's World," was well received by the critics but lost a duel with the ratings. Network officials admitted that the show was of high quality but when the ratings fell off, it was replaced by reruns of motion pictures. Other shows which folded during last season included "Saints and Sinners," "87th Precinct," "Naked City," "I'm Dickens, He's Fenster," "The Rifleman," "The Jetsons," "The Detectives," "Gallant Men," "Going My Way" and "Empire."

The House Subcommittee certainly produced enough evidence to show that many of these shows were more popular with you than ratings indicated. Earlier season casualties were similarly heavy. Shows like "Playhouse 90" and "The Man and the Challenge" got criti-

cal acclaim but received the network's equivalent of Major Bowes' gong. Actually, it is generally agreed that 1956 marked the end of quality network TV shows. Since then ratings have grown in importance.

Newton H. Minow, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission (which oversees all broadcasting) recently made this analogy: "If parents, teachers and ministers conducted their responsibilities by following the TV ratings, children would have a steady diet of ice cream, school holidays and no Sunday school."

What's the TV industry's defense to these well-substantiated charges? It contends that actual TV viewing performance is the best means available for finding out what the public wants. To support this, the industry claims that many people are confused when it comes to knowing what kind of shows they want to see. An NBC official points out that in one West Coast survey made by the network, 94 out of 1,000 persons interviewed complained that TV "lacks variety." But further analysis showed that the 94 actually watched fewer categories of shows available than did the others interviewed. In another week-long test in Pittsburgh, 96% of those questioned agreed that there was something for everyone in educational TV, but only 6% watched the local educational TV station during the week.

Besides confusion, untruthfulness of viewers may present a problem. It is no doubt true that many viewers will say that they like one kind of show, but will actually choose a different type to watch. Unfortunately, the Audimeter itself may alter normal viewing habits. I know that if Nielsen installed one of the metal monsters on my set, I would regard it as some sort of foreign spy and react accordingly. If it changed my normal viewing pattern, as I think it would, the ratings would suffer. A viewer might roar with delight at "Beverly Hillbillies" each week in private, but if he is being rated, he may resist the temptation and flip the channel selector to a competing documentary on world affairs.

Also, in fairness to television research as a whole, the art of "sampling" has long been used successfully. A quality control man in a food canning plant can taste the contents of every 500th can and be pretty certain that quality is being maintained. A huge sampling often confirms a small one. It would be possible to find out what TV shows people all over the country are *really* watching but the cost of such a large sample would probably rival the national debt. As it is, the entire radio-television industry spent less than \$5 million on ratings in 1962, and



most of this was solely for local ratings.

Unquestionably, some form of TV rating will always be with us to a degree. As Jack Gould, the television critic of the *New York Times*, says, "Advertisers will insist on an idea of how many potential customers they are reaching for each dollar of expenditures, just as they want to know the circulation of a magazine. And not even the total removal of ratings would of itself change television's pursuit of the largest number of viewers; much of TV, after all, is show business."

The author would add, however, that the advertiser in a newspaper or magazine buys only "space" for his ad and has no control over the editorial content of the publication. In television, he buys not only time but the program itself—via the ratings. Many advertisers, in fact, buy the "rating," not the "show." Because of this, if the ratings go up, so does the cost of advertising. One major advertiser told the House Subcommittee that the price of advertising on the "Dr. Kildare" show went up 73% in three seasons.

A. C. Nielsen feels that every time you tune in a TV show, you cast a vote for it. By the same token, someone on the business side of broadcasting is going to want to count the votes. Ratings devotees also point out that TV shows are seldom,

if ever, cancelled by a single rating. It is a series of low or declining ratings that provokes axe-sharpening by the network, they say. President James T. Aubrey, Jr., of CBS Television, testified that when the "Garry Moore Show" was first telecast, it fell far short of expectations. After the evening show was nearly cancelled, a new producer was named, basic changes made, Carol Burnett joined the cast, and Garry and company went on to substantial success until the current season.

A case where the critics, viewing public, and the ratings all turned thumbs down on a new show was the current season's "Jerry Lewis Show" on ABC. The two-hour Saturday evening program, patterned after the "Tonight" show, was a disaster from the start but limped into December before being torpedoed by the network. Much better press notices have been received by another of the 1963-64 season's most publicized entrants, "The Judy Garland Show" on CBS. Nonetheless, the show's initial ratings have been low and industry scuttlebutt in December was that the program would not be renewed for the new season next fall. Thus, one of Hollywood's biggest names may be losing a tiff with the celebrated Audimeter. (On January 23, the press carried an announcement by Miss Garland that, in

order to spend more time with her children, she would not continue her television show beyond March 26th.)

Audience shifting is one of the biggest problems faced by television networks. With the average TV set turned on for more than six hours each day, the audience shifts from youngsters watching at the crack of dawn, to housewives in the morning and afternoon, and then to husbands and wives in the evening and during the late late show. The networks try to keep a line-up of shows which will discourage channel hopping or "tune-outs." If in the network's view a show's rating is poor—justly or unjustly—it is spoiling the line-up. The viewers will be off the channel when the next show starts, and probably stay off.

"Voice of Firestone," which was on radio and television for 31 years, is an excellent example of a show spoiling the line-up. The NBC network felt that the majority of NBC viewers switched elsewhere during the Firestone time, and therefore the "Voice of Firestone" ruined the line-up. So Firestone's days were numbered. A switch to the ABC network didn't help and the show went off. This was a case where the network was unwilling to go along, even though the sponsor was obviously not shooting for a large concentration of viewers. A victim

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## HOW YOUR TV SHOWS ARE CHOSEN

(Continued from page 39)

of ratings? There's no question of it.

Do all shows depend on ratings? No, but probably three-quarters of all network prime evening hour (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.) shows do. Many of those which don't are tucked away in Sunday morning and afternoon periods when programming (except for professional sports) is aimed at the so-called intellectual fringe. Shows such as "Look Up And Live," "Lamp Unto My Feet," "Camera Three," "Face the Nation," "Meet the Press," "GE College Bowl" or "NBC Opera Theatre" presentations are fairly immune to Nielsen's probing eyes. In evening prime time, only shows such as "Hallmark Hall of Fame," "Du Pont Show of the Week," "NBC White Paper" and "CBS Reports" escape dependence on ratings for survival.

Locally, however, ratings may even affect news programs. An Atlanta, Ga., TV station recently dropped CBS' top

news personality, Walter Cronkite, whose nightly half hour news show was telecast there at the same time as NBC's "Huntley-Brinkley Report" on a competing station. American Research Bureau ratings showed an average of 12,000 Atlanta area homes watching Cronkite to 119,000 looking in on Huntley-Brinkley. Cronkite lovers had to lose Cronkite willy-nilly — because of other people's tastes. Reruns of "The Rifleman" now vie with "Huntley-Brinkley" for viewers in that time period.

An unanswered question is: Are the people who will let an Audimeter in their homes a cross-section? Many an independent American thinks his home is his castle, and would consider it an intrusion, or spying, to have such a gimmick in the house. There are no Audimeters in such homes—though frankly we don't know what percentage of the population is that way any more.

The answer to the ratings muddle, as in so many other things, may lie in free competition. Telecasting is presently re-

stricted to about 460 stations sharing the 12 very high frequency (VHF) channels on your set. But there are many more channels available in the ultra high frequency band (UHF). After June 30, 1964, every TV set made must be equipped to receive both VHF and UHF channels. The Federal Communications Commission wants telecasting to shift gradually to the UHF band where there is much more room. This should be accomplished within ten years. With free competition, TV stations in the 1970's should differ much more widely in programming than they do at present. This alone would greatly diminish the importance of ratings.

In a nutshell, we have been led to believe that broadcast ratings are ultra-accurate, when in reality they are a very thin and sketchy measurement. Broadcast audience sampling is still in diapers. Until it puts on long pants, don't worry about your TV eyesight. Those who rely on ratings may be the ones who need glasses.

THE END

## HOW THEY TRANSLATE THE BIBLE INTO 1,202 LANGUAGES

(Continued from page 23)

out of the New Testament, then come to portions of the Old Testament, especially such Books as Genesis, Exodus, Psalms, Proverbs, and Isaiah. The four Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, are always distributed as separate Books. Next comes the entire New Testament. It is issued as a whole, and after the New Testament the Old Testament.

It goes without saying that the Society's translators have had more than one struggle with the varying meanings of words and phrases. One of the problems has been how to deal with a Biblical concept which is difficult to translate. Forgiveness is a concept which exists in all languages. In Shilluk, if a missionary or a lay preacher wants to talk about the forgiveness of sin, the only way he can do it is to say, "God spit on the ground in front of us." At first one missionary refused to talk about God that way. But in the end he decided it was the only way he could mention forgiveness in Shilluk, so he gave in. The Shillukian phrase for forgiveness derives from an ancient custom. When two men were brought into court, the case was judged then and there, fines were paid, punishment was meted, no one was ever thrown in jail. When it was all over the two men involved spat upon the ground before each other to show that everything had been forgiven between them. Once such a case was ended, the same accusation could never be made in court again. The whole thing is very much the same as two Anglo-Saxons shaking hands.

For this reason, a Shilluk pastor tells his people, "God had a case against us, for we had sinned against Him, but in-

stead of God taking it out on us, we know that God has reconciled the world to Himself in Christ. Through Calvary we know that God forgave us and God spat upon the ground before us to show that our sins would never come before His presence again. This is the Gospel."

Such expressions have relatives and it is always possible to talk about forgiveness or about the grace of God or His love in every language. In some languages to say "God loves us," it is necessary to say, "God hid us away in His heart." In other languages the same thought is expressed, as "My heart goes away with God."

I asked Dr. Nida whether he ever omitted parts of the Bible because they are completely meaningless to many peoples, as a great deal of Genesis might be.

"No," he said. "The truth is that most parts of the Bible are usually very meaningful. People almost everywhere are interested in the story of creation and in stories of early Biblical heroes. More of the first part of Genesis is sold in Thailand than any other part of the Scripture. Genesis is a very popular Book everywhere. Exodus is universally popular. However, when a translation gets into the customs of the Jewish people and begins to enumerate such things as their dietary laws in detail, it doesn't sell very well. Leviticus is hard to move at any price."

The Book of Proverbs is a favorite Book except in the Western hemisphere. The American Indians lacked proverbs of their own. Neither in North nor South America did they develop proverbs as a literary form. But the Eastern hemi-

sphere has many of them, especially among the Africans. The Yorubas for example have set down more than 40,000 proverbs of their own. As a result, for them the Bible is wonderfully rich. West Africans employ proverbs like "A dry leaf never laughs when his neighbor falls." This is something like our phrase "No man is an island." And instead of saying someone has "Locked the stable door after the horse is stolen," they say, "A man has built a bridge over the stream after the Prince fell into the water." Or, "A man who hunts elephants never sleeps cold." This means that when a hunter goes after elephants his game breaks down so much timber that a lot of firewood is available. In short, it is like saying, "If you go after something big, you will always find supplementary benefits." Instead of saying "I am afraid," the Sudanese say, "I shiver in my liver." To them, "Mind your own business" is "Sit in your own shade." Instead of "He is a pain in the neck" Marshall Islanders say, "He is a fishbone in my throat."

Dr. Nida told me that he came across another proverb just recently in East Africa while working with a translator of the Masai language. The translator, whose name is John Mpaayei, is amazingly brilliant. He is the first member of his tribe to earn an A.B. degree at Oxford. He was explaining how the Masai describe Jesus Christ as "a pioneer of our faith" by calling Him "the thorn treader," in other words, one who treads thorns flat before you walk along a path.

In spite of the richness of the Bible, many of its words are in forms of abstractions which do not exist in primi-



live languages. Some tribal languages restrict their vocabularies largely to things that one can see or touch or smell or hear, or with actions that one can carry out or see other people carry out. A language may have no noun equal to "baptism" but it may have a verb for "to be baptized," which is an action instead of a concept.

"In the first part of Mark," said Dr. Nida, "it says, 'He preached the baptism of repentance under the remission of sins.' *Baptism, repentance, remission* and *sins* are all abstract nouns, standing for nothing solid that you can lay your hands on. We have to take the original expression from Mark as we find it in Greek and break it down into a series of actions, so that it comes out something like this: 'He preached to the people that they should repent and be baptized so that God would forgive the evil that they had done.'

"In our work this is called 'back-transformation.' We take the Greek or Hebrew text, and—still in Greek or Hebrew—break the expressions throughout the Bible down into the simplest structure that is adaptable to a new language. In translation we then rebuild these concepts into whatever elaborations and styles are most appropriate to the new language. As a complete technique this is called 'generative grammar.' It has been developed primarily by Professor Noam Chomsky at M.I.T. and it is a very important development in linguistics. A skilled translator doesn't necessarily do it all in writing—he may go directly from the original in Greek to the translation, making the back-transformation mental as he goes along.

"Another problem is that with the national languages we face at least three different levels of translation. We have the masses of the middle class. Then we have the educated and sophisticated who want a more elegant style. And we have the people of limited education for whom we want a very simple form of language."

"Is this true of English, too?" I asked.

"Yes," Dr. Nida said. "For example, we have the Revised Standard Version which reaches a middle class and those familiar with Biblical terminology. Then there is the New English Bible and the translations by Phillips which are aimed at sophisticated groups. And we are now producing a New Testament in simple English, in what might be called the 'English Vulgate' of today."

"When will it be ready?" I asked.

"Within about a year. This is principally for people whose primary language is not English, such as our Spanish-speaking population, and for any people of limited educational background, as well. In it we use simplified expressions rather than complicated ones."

I asked Dr. Nida if the Bible Society favored one part of the Bible over another. He said that the Bible Society does not deliberately specialize in the New Testament as opposed to the Old Testament, but almost always, among missionaries, the demand for the New Testament comes first. Usually, the first Book they ask for is the Book of Mark, because it is written in a simple narrative style. It starts out with baptism, temptation, miracles and teaching. Matthew is more difficult. It begins with a long genealogy, yet people of the Moslem world find it very valuable because Abraham appears in the first verse. Luke is more complicated because it contains so many references to the Old Testament, and people who are unfamiliar with the Old Testament don't always understand them. The Book of John begins in such a philosophical way that it is difficult to translate into simple, understandable terms. For this reason the people of India like John, because they themselves are of a philosophical turn of mind. The Bible Society's translators often translate the Book of Acts, because it tells how the Church began, and they translate John, because he gives a picture of the Life of Christ from a different viewpoint.

When I asked why the Society always sells the Bible and never gives it away I was told that sometimes giving the Word of God away provokes the suspicion that the giver is dishing out propaganda. The Society thinks of the word "sale" as opposed to the word "give" as having primary importance. Before a Bible colporteur makes a sale he must persuade his prospective purchaser that the Bible is worth the investment. Therefore, he must testify to its value himself. Once the new owner has paid for it he does not think lightly of it because he has made an investment in it. The Book has become *his*. This is the sole reason for the Bible Society's "sale" method of distribution.

THE REVEREND Eric North, a consultant to the Society, put it to me this way,

"The most important process the Society carries on does not go on in Bible House in New York. It occurs wherever a man *without* the Scriptures meets one of our men *with* the Scriptures. That could happen in a Siamese or Japanese village, in the sierras of the Andes, in the back streets of an American city, in the jungles of the Amazon or the Congo. Anywhere. When that occurs the main business of the Society is done. But first of all, the man without the Gospel must learn to *want* it before he gets it.

"It is easy to hand out a Testament free—much too easy. Such distribution does not create a 'want-it' attitude."

Dr. Nida said to me, "When we

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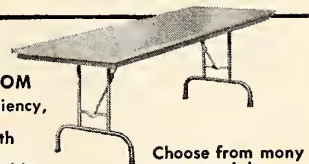
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## HOW THEY TRANSLATE THE BIBLE

(Continued from page 41)

brought our Bible in the Totonac language to the people they were so impressed on receiving a New Testament in their own language that they said, rejoicing, 'now we have a language and a Book, so we are a people.' I think this is thrilling. That's why I enjoy my work tremendously. After all, the things that really count are the profound changes that can take place in people's lives, the power of the Spirit of God to bring Eternal Life. If we can help make that possible then life is truly transformed into something even more wonderful.

"In West Africa when a man first read the Scriptures in his own language he told me proudly, 'Why that's us right there.' He had recognized himself. Another man's reaction was, 'I never knew before that God was black.' Reading about God in one's own language gives people a sense of identification with the Gospel story that is unobtainable in any other way."

"How do you organize a major job of translation?" I asked him.

"We may hold what we call an Institute. We will have from 75 to 100 translators, who are nationals or local people and missionaries. Usually about half and half. We go into the heart of the area and may hold classes five to six hours a day, followed by another couple of hours of workshop. We give our workers Biblical backgrounds and theory of communication."

"How many Institutes do you set up at one time?" I asked.

"Only one at a time. We had one in Bobo-Dioulasso, West Africa, recently.

Then this past year we had one near Manila at Taytay. The last one we had was in Libamba, Cameroun. This spring we are scheduled to have one in Peru on the Ucayali, a tributary to the Amazon. The next one after that is next summer in New Guinea about 40 miles from Lae, and we have one scheduled for the Bangkok area in Southeast Asia in the spring of 1965. That summer we'll be in the Congo. We have several others for which the dates have not been set. We also have specialists in various parts of the world. We have a man responsible for Mexico in Central America. Another helps us in South America. We have a man for West Africa, another in Southeast Asia, as well as one in the Philippines. We also have a team of three of us here in New York who travel all over the world to help people with their technical problems."

"I think that you are one of the three."

"Yes," Dr. Nida said. "I've worked in about 60 countries of the world."

"Is there going to be any end to it ever?" I wanted to know.

"No," he said. "If anything, the job is increasing all the time. I travel about seven or eight months each year. In February I will be in Nairobi, Cairo and probably in the Congo. There are about 1,000 languages in the world that we haven't even begun to reduce to writing."

The American Bible Society can best be described as an arm serving more than 50 Protestant denominations. Twenty-two national Bible Societies in other countries cooperate in making God's Word legible and understandable, although the American Society's budget is larger than all the rest combined. The work of translation and much of the

actual process of distribution is the result of a jointly agreed upon and precoordinated effort. Any one Institute may be participated in by representatives of many Bible Societies.

DR. NIDA told me that he, as well as the American Bible Society, was looking forward to working more closely with the Roman Catholic Church. In the past the Catholic Church has not encouraged translations of the Scriptures to any great extent. Traditionally, since the Catholic Council of Trent, there has been very strong opposition to the translations of the Scriptures into the popular languages, although that opposition has differed according to the area involved. Roman Catholics have prepared translations in about 70 different languages for the Roman Catholic Church's missionary field, but this is relatively small when it is compared with the hundreds done by Protestants.

Recently, however, the Roman Church has liberalized many of its traditional attitudes. Strong support has arisen, out of the two sessions of the recent Ecumenical Council, for the Mass and even portions of the Bible to be printed and read in the vernacular in which it is used instead of Latin. Actually, the Bible Society has already had requests from Roman Catholic authorities for cooperation in the field of translation into at least 15 different major languages. There will be even more of this sort of thing in the future. Dr. Nida believes there is no reason why he and those associated with him will not be able to work satisfactorily with Roman scholars.

There is certainly enough work for all hands. Dr. Nida has a file of more than 35,000 slips of paper. On them are listed translations of words and expressions in 200 languages. This material will be going into a dictionary of New Testament vocabulary 2,000 pages in length. It will describe every word in the New Testament in terms of what that word (or phrase) meant in Hebrew or Greek. Once this is done it will provide a guide, in one volume, to tell translators how to put those words into other languages.

It is the eloquence and the immense vocabulary of the Bible that has made it such an enormous problem to translators. The Bible, says Dr. Nida, contains the widest possible variety of literary ingredients: "Poetry, history, fascinating stories, genealogy, proverbs. You name it, and it's in your Bible."

"One thing we have going for us," Dr. Nida concluded, "is this. We are dealing with a document that has already been translated into more languages and more different cultures than any other document in the history of the world."

THE END



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Prices at the N.Y. Fair.

Cigar and Pipe Tips.

The current crusade to protect the consumer against fraud and dangerous merchandise shows signs of a longer life than most of its predecessors. Not only is Washington cranking out a sheaf of new legislation, but at least a dozen states now have special officials to watch over the consumer.

Bear this in mind: It's comparatively easy to police the big fellows—the giants in the food, drug, and chemical industries. Moreover, prices in these basic areas have been stable of late.

The real trick is to keep tab on the service industries. These have a lot of small in-and-out operators whose prices have been rising noticeably. Three areas where shenanigans regularly crop up are home repairs, appliance repairs, and useless medical equipment.

Experts suggest these important "don'ts": Don't let anybody take an appliance out of your home without first getting a written estimate of repair costs; don't sign a contract without first reading it, and never sign a blank contract; don't accept oral guarantees; don't be rushed into "golden opportunities"; don't make financial commitments you can't meet; and don't hesitate to call your Better Business Bureau or Chamber of Commerce when in doubt.

★ ★ ★

The New York World's Fair, slated to open later this month, undoubtedly will be the biggest, costliest ever. Some half-billion dollars has been poured into the exhibits alone.

If you're thinking about seeing the spectacle (it runs through mid-October), here are some estimates of costs:

- **Admission:** \$2 per adult or \$30 for a book of 20 tickets. Children aged 2-12 get in for half price.

- **Daily expenditure:** Statisticians figure an adult will spend about \$7.25 per day at the Fair; kids, about \$5.50. That includes meals and paid entertainment. Parking costs \$1.50 per day at the Fair site.

- **Hotels:** A double room with twin beds at a good commercial hotel will run about \$20 per day. Motels, depending on location, are somewhat less—say about \$5 below the hotel rate. Incidentally, 380 hotels and motels have signed agreements not to hike prices during the Fair season, and accommodations at honest prices should be ample for all visitors. You can get a list of hotels and motels (with rates and locations) by writing the New York World's Fair Housing Bureau, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10020.

★ ★ ★

Tobacconists say the No. 1 mistake cigarette smokers make when they try pipes and cigars is that they puff too furiously. Result: Unpleasantness for the smoker—and everybody in the vicinity. Here are some basic tips for beginners:

**CIGARS:** Make the average cigar last about a half-hour; light up evenly; keep about a half-inch of ash at the tip (this will make smoking cooler); fresh cigars taste better than dry ones; don't chew the cigar.

**PIPES:** Don't overcharge your pipe with tobacco; draw slowly; a  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. cake in your pipe is plenty. Also: Tobaccos labeled "mild" or "fine cut"—as well as tobaccos that are very moist—often nip a beginner's tongue because he puffs them too fast. Try a "medium" type until you learn proper control.

★ ★ ★

Pleasure boats and motors this year again are bigger, sturdier, and costlier. Note that Evinrude and Johnson now are in the 90 h.p. outboard class, while Mercury again is offering a 100 h.p. job (around \$1,225).

All of which means that more and more boats are being purchased on the installment plan. If you intend to buy this way, you'll find that the terms and rates are about the same as for cars—4¼% to 4¾% (with interest deductible in advance). Usually the lender also will give you this advice:

- Be sure your craft is insured against loss, damage, and liability.
- Familiarize yourself with the laws governing boats.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

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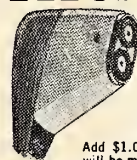
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set a track record for 5 furlongs. Here was a strong possibility for a Derby favorite. But, alas! Raise a Native will never race again. He suffered an injury in mid-season 1963. With an all-winning record behind him, he has been permanently retired to stud.

**Hurry to Market**, a bay colt, won a hefty \$203,529 as a two-year-old. He was in the money in all six of his starts, including the important Garden State Stakes in New Jersey, where he survived a foul claim to take the purse. Two of his wins, including the Garden State Stakes, were on sloppy tracks. His 1963 record was three firsts, one second and two thirds. Bought for \$15,500 (by Mrs. T. P. Hull, Jr., and R. Wilson, of New Orleans) in a yearling sale, trained by Dave Erb, who, as a jockey, rode Needles to victory in the 1956 Kentucky Derby, Hurry to Market was listed as the best 1963 two-year-old in the *Morning Telegraph's* year-end poll, and was rated second behind Raise a Native on the Jockey Club's list. With Raise a Native out of the picture, that easily promoted Hurry to Market to top contender for the early favorite spot in the Derby. But, alas! In January, Hurry to Market suffered an injury estimated to keep him out of racing for at least six months, and he was definitely withdrawn from the Derby.

With the two top horses (on the basis of their records up to January 1 and the opinions of the experts) out of the Derby, the search for an early Derby favorite went up for grabs.

Harbor View Farm, owner of the unfortunate Raise a Native, also owns one of the likely heirs to Derby favoritism in **Roman Brother**, a bay gelding.

With good reason, the Jockey Club placed Roman Brother third among the 131 current three-year-old colts, fillies and geldings that it rated at the end of 1963. He won a total of \$228,333 last year, including the \$152,100 Champagne Stakes (one mile) at Aqueduct on October 12. As a two-year-old he was never beaten by any horse that may run in the Derby. He won four out of four races, then twice took second, in six starts. Both second places were behind Hurry to Market in the Garden State Allowance and the Garden State Stakes, both on sloppy tracks. For reasons of their own, the pollsters of the *Morning Telegraph* did not rate Roman Brother third as the Jockey Club did. Since the *Telegraph* poll only rated three horses, Roman Brother received mention but did not finish among the top three, though he got 14 votes for second place. After November 9, Roman Brother did not run again until January 29, when he had a bad day at 7 furlongs in an allowance race at

Miami's Hialeah Park. Greentree Stable's Delerium won. High Finanee was second and Roman Brother third. He spotted Delerium five pounds and High Finanee eight. Delerium was rated 36th best 1963 two-year-old by the Jockey Club, High Finanee was 115th.

But Roman Brother came back on February 5 to win the more important The Bahamas race at Hialeah, at 7 furlongs, in which High Finanee placed 8th and Delerium broke down and didn't finish. In this race Roman Brother, who was knocked around in the running, also beat three well placed horses in the Jockey Club ratings: Mr. Brick (9th rating), Journalist (21st) and Bupers (12th). If the weeks just before the Kentucky Derby don't eliminate Roman Brother from the race, or propel another compelling favorite to the fore, he will rate good backing.

But if expert opinion means anything, Roman Brother is not off and running as the early Derby favorite. The writers and handicappers polled by the *Morning Telegraph* didn't go along with the Jockey Club in rating this horse third best behind the two injured kingpins of the 1963 two-year-olds.

They put **Golden Ruler** in that spot, a chestnut colt sired by England's King of the Tudors, and owned by Miss Mary A. Fisher of Kentucky.

Golden Ruler started his two-year-old races last year in a rush. He won his first four starts, including the very rich Arlington-Washington Futurity in Illinois—\$112,500 added. The Jockey Club put Golden Ruler fourth in its ratings, behind Roman Brother. Golden Ruler's rating was hurt by a poor showing in the Breeders' Futurity, at Keeneland, Ky., a race won by Duel, who was rated 8th by the Jockey Club.

Quite a few colts won more than \$100,000 as two-year-olds last year. Nearly all of them were helped toward such earnings by winning one true class race with a fairly big purse. You can't really discount any of them who keep their health and whose owners put them in the Kentucky Derby.

**Bupers**, owned by Mrs. Marion Frankel of New York, won \$149,489, including the 6½-furlong Futurity at Aqueduct in September, with its \$90,974 purse. Navy men looking for a hunch might ride with Bupers if he starts in the Derby, recognizing that his name is the familiar Navy shorthand for the Bureau of Naval Personnel. This dark bay colt was the first of the lot to win a good stakes race as a three-year-old after January 1. The fans favored Delerium in the Hibiscus Stakes at Hialeah on January 18, and Bupers paid a nice \$18.40 for \$2 by winning, but the time wasn't very

fast. None of the top-rated horses were in the race, and, as we have seen, Roman Brother turned back Bupers and other rated colts in The Bahamas at Hialeah on February 5. Bupers was the 12th rated horse on the Jockey Club list.

**Chieftain**, owned by Powhatan Stables in Virginia, was rated 5th in the Jockey Club standings, behind Golden Ruler. His total 1963 winnings of \$164,868 included the first place purse in the first division of the \$50,000, 7-furlong Cowdin Stakes at Aqueduct last September 30. He is a brown colt, a son of Bold Ruler who, in 1957, won the Preakness, was third in the Belmont and fourth in the Kentucky Derby.

Chieftain waited until February 10 before racing in 1964 (not having started since September 30), then had a runaway in a 6-furlong sprint at Hialeah, which was especially encouraging because **Northern Dancer**, who rated just below him (6th) on the Jockey Club standings and who was considered a strong contender, did no better than third. Between them, in second, was Mom's Request, unmentioned in the Jockey Club's 131-horse compendium. Northern Dancer, a Canadian horse from Toronto's Windfield Farms, is a grandson of Native Dancer. He won the one mile Remsen Stakes at Aqueduct last November 11. He may do better than his showing in the February sprint suggests, as he made a poor start that day.

**Traffic**, a chestnut colt owned by Reginald N. Webster, won \$127,089 in 1963, including the \$72,394 Hopeful at Saratoga in August. He was 10th in the Jockey Club's year-end standings. He did a lot of running to earn the money, making 15 starts, finishing in the money 12 times—half of them third and three each in first and second spot. Traffic was back in 9th on the muddy track of the Garden State Stakes in November. His early record is spotty, particularly at longer distances.

**Dunfee** is the final colt which won over \$100,000 as a two-year-old. Total earned: \$121,842. The bay colt, owned by Mrs. D. C. Rigney, was rated 11th by the Jockey Club. He did poorly in mud but well on fast tracks. Dunfee won the second division of the Cowdin Stakes at Aqueduct, his most important win. He was third in the Arlington-Washington Futurity in Illinois, won the Prairie Stakes at Arlington and Joliet Stakes at Washington Park.

One of the strong, consistent pluggers among the three-year-olds is **Mr. Brick**, a colt owned by Roy Sturgis. Rated 9th on the Jockey Club list, Mr. Brick, as a two-year-old, played the spoiler to some of the hopefuls and consistently ran in the money behind the headliners. One



reason **Big Pete**, who started his career with five straight wins at Delaware Park and elsewhere, is rated as low as 14th on the Jockey Club list is that Mr. Brick ran away from him in taking the Sapling Stakes at Monmouth Park, N. J., last August 3. In 12 starts up to this February 19, Mr. Brick finished first or second ten times, also ran twice. Last summer he took second four times straight to top-ranked horses, including a close second when Raise a Native set a track record in the Great American Stakes at Aqueduct. In winter racing in Florida, Mr. Brick won his first race and actually finished second on February 5 behind Roman Brother, in The Bahamas. But as the one who started the "knocking around" in that race, Mr. Brick was disqualified. He won \$88,813 as a two-year-old.

How about fillies? The only filly to win the Kentucky Derby was Regret—in 1915. Briardale Farm's **Tosmah** led the 1963 two-year-old fillies in the Jockey Club estimates, but the handicapper listed 22 colts ahead of her. She won the Frizette Stakes (\$81,700) at a mile at Aqueduct last October 5, en route to a 1963 take of \$131,188.

**Castle Forbes**, a bay filly owned by Wheatley Stables, won considerably more than Tosmah—\$237,690 in all as a two-year-old. Chief reason she isn't rated ahead of Tosmah is that twice last year they faced the moment of truth on the same track at one mile, and Tosmah won both times.

The last winter race that we could bring to account in this early reckoning was The Everglades, at Hialeah, on February 19. Roman Brother, Mr. Brick, Bupers and Journalist of the higher rated horses ran in it. Roman Brother squeezed out Mr. Brick by a head in the final strides of a 1 1/8-mile test. Journalist was third, Bupers was well back in the also-rans. On the same day Calumet Farm's **Ky. Pioneer** won a three-year-old test at 1 1/8 miles in good time. Ky. Pioneer got no consideration as a two-year-old, but it could be ominous to the others that Calumet twice won the Derby with colts unmentioned in the ratings of more than 100 of their fellow two-year-olds—Ponder and Tim Tam.

We've made a great deal of the Jockey Club ratings here. The Jockey Club's chief handicapper, at the end of each year since 1936, has issued what it calls The Experimental Free Handicap. The Experimental isn't a horserace, it's an opinion rating of new three-year-olds, issued to the public.

How have the rated horses done in past Kentucky Derbies?

Four times since 1936, the #1 horse on the Experimental list won the Derby: Whirlaway in 1941; Count Fleet in 1943; Citation in 1948; Middleground in 1950.

The record could be better if it weren't that sometimes, as this year, the #1 horse doesn't run in the Derby. The top two this year, as we have noted, were out early through injury. By a promotion process, Roman Brother moved from third to first, as far as the Derby is concerned, when Raise a Native and then Hurry to Market were withdrawn. It should be noted, however, that the Experimental actually assigned the same handicap to Roman Brother, Golden Ruler and Chieftain (124 lbs.), and simply listed Roman Brother's name ahead of the other two, out of alphabetical order.

Three times in the past the #2 horse on the Jockey Club list won the Derby—Tomy Lee, Venetian Way, and Carry Back, in 1959, 1960, and 1961

Twice the #3 horse took the Derby—Johnstown in 1939 and Needles in 1956.

Thirteen times in 28 years the Derby winner was in the top ten on the Jockey Club list. That makes it just under a 50-50 chance—based on past experience—that one of the first ten on the list will win a Derby.

In 20 out of 28 years the Derby winner was rated 28th or better by the Jockey Club, which gives you odds, in your favor, of 2-5 that this year's Derby winner is to be found in the top 28. Farther on we list the top 28 of this year.

On the other side of the coin, although the Experimental Free Handicap usually rates well over 100 horses, four former Derby winners weren't named at all in the ratings. These were: Gallahadion in 1940; Hoop, Jr., in 1945; Ponder in 1949; and Tim Tam in 1958. In the remaining four years to be accounted for, the actual Derby winners were far down the list. They were Lawrin in 1938 (rated 69th); Swaps in 1955 (rated 56th); and the last two Derby winners—Decidedly in 1962 (rated 52nd) and Chateaugay in 1963 (rated 31st).

Here we give you the top 28 horses on the present list:

Raise a Native	Timbeau
Hurry to Market	Quadrangle
Roman Brother	Ishkoodah
Golden Ruler	Black Mountain
Chieftain	Wil Rad
Northern Dancer	Count Bud
Amastar	Journalist
Duel	Nearco Blue
Mr. Brick	Tosmah (filly)
Traffic	Orbiter
Dunfee	Castle Forbes (filly)
Bupers	Susan's Gent
Malicious	Hill Rise
Big Pete	Irvkup

In 20 out of 28 years the Jockey Club had the name of the winner hidden in that much of the list, based on what it knew by January 1. You take it from there.

THE END

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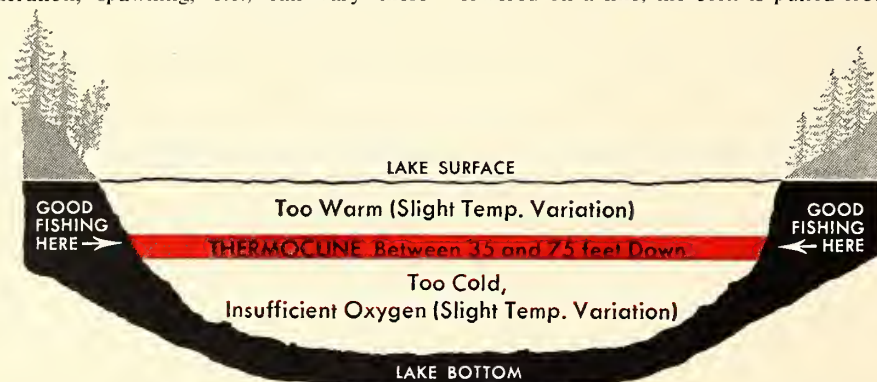
## Thermometer Fishing

**A** FISHERMAN who can take the temperature of a stream, or of the water at different levels in a lake or pond, and who knows how to relate his readings to the habits of the fish he's after can (1) improve his catch or (2) find out if he may be wasting his time fishing.

Biologists have determined that every game-fish species prefers water of a specific temperature. For freshwater species these preferences are known almost exactly. Ideal water for brook trout is 58°; for rainbow trout—61°; for brown trout—65°; lake trout and landlocked salmon—45°; largemouth black bass—72°; smallmouth black bass—68°. Local conditions such as food, aeration, spawning, etc., can vary these

the shallows in the morning and evening to feed, and those that will rise from the *thermocline* to smash a surface lure.

An angler can estimate the depth of the *thermocline*. Its position varies between 35 and 75 feet in deep lakes. In lakes shallower than 35 feet the angler must search for it with his thermometer to determine if it exists at all. Wind can temporarily push it deeper; with no wind it rises nearer to the surface. With a special minimum-thermometer, which records only the lowest temperature, he can locate it exactly by taking readings at every five feet. Or he can use an ordinary thermometer and a weighted bottle; the bottle is corked and lowered on a line, the cork is pulled from



values 10° either way; for example: for brook trout the actual range is from 48° to 68°. But in general, in water colder than 10° below its ideal temperature listed above, a species is practically in a state of hibernation. In water warmer than 10° above its ideal temperature it is almost as inactive.

Obviously this is important information for an angler. In spring or fall, if his thermometer indicates the water temperature is within prescribed limits, he at least has a chance of success. If the temperature is wrong he's wasting his time. In lakes in summer, in which the water is generally stable, its temperature decreasing with depth, each fish species migrates to a level within its temperature range. The angler's problem is locating this level because that's where the fish will be. Nature has provided a unique solution. There is one water layer that contains the temperature ranges of most popular game fish. It is called the *thermocline* and is distinguished by the fact that in it water experiences the most rapid temperature drop with depth, at least 1° per yard approximately. Not only is its temperature suitable for the fish, but also its oxygen content and food. Below it, the water is too cold and contains insufficient oxygen; above it, the water is too warm. It is estimated that in summer 90% of the larger game fish are taken from this layer. Exceptions are the fish that migrate into

the bottle by a separate line and the bottle is allowed to fill, then the bottle is raised and the temperature of its contents is recorded. This is also done at five-foot intervals.

The most favorable fishing occurs at the top of the *thermocline* and where it meets the sloping sides of the lake. When an angler is casting or trolling, regardless of how long his line may be he must be certain his lure reaches down deep enough. The simplest way to do this is to determine, by sounding with a sinker, a portion of the lake having the desired depth, and then regulating the rate of retrieve or troll so that the lure strikes the bottom.

**A DEPTH GAUGE** helps in lake fishing and L. Lamle of Omaha, Neb., has a home-made one. It's an old bait reel with a spoolful of linen line and with its level-wind guide removed. A heavy sinker is tied to the end of the line and every ten feet is marked by a small split-shot. The reel is clamped to a discarded rod handle. To determine depth, he unwinds the line until the sinker hits bottom, meanwhile counting the split-shot as they leave the spool. Then he multiplies by ten. A trout reel or boat reel will do as well.

**DID RUST SPOTS** mar your guns or their bores last season in spite of your diligent applications of oil and solvent? The cause

may have been one that many hunters overlook—the carrying of an unprotected firearm from the cold outdoors into a hot room after the day's hunt. The cold metal lowers to the dewpoint the temperature of the humid room air contacting it and this dew (moisture) condenses on it, inside and out. The gun stands in the corner overnight and meanwhile rust gets its start. Firearms manufacturers recommend that you either leave the gun outside or zip it into a tight case before bringing it indoors. A tight plastic bag will protect it, also.

**DUCK DECOY ANCHORS** made of lead are expensive, but Jerry Dehuke of Napoleon, Ohio, makes anchors that cost only a few cents each. He fills small paper cups with cement and buries a long screw-eye in each with just the eye showing.

**WATERPROOFING COMPOUND** for boots that is inexpensive but works under the most severe weather conditions is offered by Paul Reilly of Lakewood, N. J. He says to melt together equal quantities of paraffin, petroleum jelly (Vaseline) and neat's-foot oil. The mixture is easy to rub into the leather, helps to restore the natural oils and keeps the leather soft.

**A KEY SAVER** can save you a lot of time and trouble should you accidentally drop your keys while outdoors, and Ken Stoeltz of Sac City, Iowa, knows how to make a simple one. He takes a cork fishing bobber, sprays it with fluorescent red paint and attaches it to his key ring. The bobber floats in water, is easy to spot in the woods, and glares in a flashlight beam at night.

**ORDINARY BOAT ANCHORS** are noisy and frighten fish, and if not raised and lowered carefully they will scrape the boat sides. But not the anchor devised by A. D. Millham of Fullerton, Pa. He filled an old knee-high rubber boot with cement and set an eye-bolt in the top to take the rope.

**NEW VARIABLE SCOPE SIGHT** that will delight the sharp eyes of hunters has recently been marketed by the Browning Arms Co. Its magnification can be varied from 2X to 7X by means of a rotating ring in front of the eyepiece. The scope can be used for deer at short ranges or woodchucks at 300 yards. An outstanding feature of the sight is that the size of the crosshairs does not increase as the magnification is increased; it does in most variable scopes with the result that at high magnification the crosshairs are almost as large as the target itself.

**STRONG ODORS** of fish and bait can be removed from the hands with brown soap, or with a baking soda solution, but George Bleadorn of Wheatland, Iowa, uses a more exotic cleanser. He washes his hands with toothpaste. It works just as well, leaves a clean scent and is no trouble to carry.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10019.



fell, the rocket ship *Erebus* moved in closer to fire cluster after cluster of rockets. These were Congreve rockets—named for their inventor—ten feet long, with hollow warheads filled with an incendiary compound of pitch, sulphur and black powder. The rockets showered on the fort in a wild fireworks display.

Thus it was that when his emotions moved Francis Scott Key to verse that night, he scribbled on the back of an envelope: "The rocket's red glare and the bombs bursting in air, gave proof through the night that our flag was still there."

In the blackness just before dawn, there came a lull in the firing. Key and Beanes paced the deck uneasily. Had another British landing party stormed ashore and taken the fort?

When dawn broke, Key and Beanes cheered wildly, tears of relief streaming down their cheeks. The flag, though it drooped mournfully on its staff in the gray windless morning, was still there.

Later that morning, the British fleet retreated downriver to Chesapeake Bay. With his army commander dead and his munitions almost exhausted, Admiral Cockburn called off the attack. The *Min-den*, its flag of truce flapping at the masthead, sailed upriver to Baltimore and discharged attorney Key and his client at the city wharf. In Key's pocket was the envelope on which he had scribbled the notes of the poem conceived during the bombardment.

At Fort McHenry the defenders pulled down their big flag and counted 11 holes in the cloth. That same day a section was cut from the flag to use as a shroud for one of the dead defenders. Reduced in size, this flag is now on display at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

On the night of September 14, 1814, in the quiet of a Baltimore hotel room, Francis Scott Key polished his rough notes into a poem, setting the words to the metrical scheme of a tune then popular in the United States.

The origin of this melody which became the music of *The Star-Spangled Banner* is obscure. The most widely held belief is that it was written in England just before the American Revolution by John Stafford Smith, composer to His Majesty's Chapel. Smith was an active member of a drinking club called the Anacreontic Society which met regularly at the Crown and Anchor, a London tavern. The club took its name from Anacreon, a Greek lyric poet of the 6th Century B. C., whose poems praised love, wine and dancing. With words by Ralph Tomlinson and entitled "To Anacreon in Heaven," it became the official song of the Anacreontic Society.

Another story goes that the melody was written much earlier by an anonymous composer as a march for the 5th Inniskilling Dragoons.

At any rate Key was not the first to write verse to the tune. In America at least a dozen songs utilized it between 1797 and 1814. Most of them were patriotic. Three began: "Ye sons of Columbia determined to keep . . ." Another three began: "Columbians, arise; let the cannon resound . . ." Two sets of verse sung to this tune honored U. S. Presidents. They were "Adams and Liberty" and "Jefferson and Liberty."

The day after composing his poem, Key read it to a group of guests at the Baltimore residence of his wife's brother-in-law, Judge Joseph Hopper Nicholson. Everyone was impressed by the poem's patriotic fervor. Judge Nicholson took the poem at once to the office of the Baltimore *American and Commercial Advertiser* to have it printed. Since all of the master printers were serving in the armed forces during the emergency, the poem was set up in type by Samuel Sands, a 14-year-old apprentice typesetter. The handbills on which it appeared were 6½ inches by 5½ inches in size, and it was entitled "Defence of Fort McHenry."

The childish hand of apprentice Sands apparently created the controversial spellings and punctuation which have been handed down to posterity. Sands also sprinkled the text liberally with capital letters and word contractions of his own choosing.

Unfortunately, Key's original manuscript never came home from the printer. A day or so later, he wrote from memory a handwritten copy for Judge Nicholson and this autographed copy is the earliest one known to exist. It is now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society. The words of this version differ in several ways from the handbill. Also, some 25 years later, Key dashed off three other handwritten copies as souvenirs for friends. These copies show variations in wording from the original and have added to the confusion.

The original printed handbills were passed out on the streets of the besieged city of Baltimore during September 1814 to fan the patriotic spirit of the citizenry. An American actor and singer, Ferdinand Durang, serving in the volunteer militia, took one of the handbills into the tavern next door to the Holiday Street Theater and sang the song for the patrons assembled there. The reception was enthusiastic. Soon everyone on the streets of Baltimore was singing Key's song.

Never dreaming he had written the words to the national anthem, Francis Scott Key went on with the profession of

# MEN PAST 40

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(Continued from page 47)

law and the avocation of writing verse. The only poem by Key surviving today other than *The Star-Spangled Banner* is the verse he wrote for the Episcopalian hymn, "Lord, with glowing heart I'd praise thee."

KEY RECEIVED several important government appointments during the administration of President Andrew Jackson. From 1833 to 1841 he was U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. One of the most famous cases he prosecuted was that against Richard Lawrence, the Washington house painter who attempted to assassinate President Jackson on the steps of the Capitol. Old Hickory charged with upraised cane when the assassin's pistol misfired. Lawrence, who described himself during his trial as "heir to the British crown," was adjudged insane and sent to an institution for treatment.

Key died of pleurisy on January 11, 1843, at the age of 64 and was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, Md. Fourteen years after his death, a slim volume of his verse was published. His brother-in-law, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, wrote the introduction to the book. The verses were light and generally of a humorous nature, lacking the force of strong emotion which his experience at Fort McHenry had brought to his most famous work.

For the next century, other poets continually tried to improve on Key's poem by rewriting the words. Between 1814 and 1864 over 50 versions of the words of *The Star-Spangled Banner* were published. Also, the music was used for other songs. One of these was "The Battle of the Wabash" commemorating the famous Battle of Tippecanoe. During the presidential campaign of 1840 this song helped carry William Henry Harrison to the White House.

From the standpoint of its allegedly bibulous origin, one of the most paradoxical uses of *The Star-Spangled Banner* tune came in 1843 when a temperance society composed verses which appeared in the *Temperance Annual* and *Cold Water Magazine*. They began:

"Oh, who has not seen by the dawn's early light,

Some poor bloated drunkard to his home weakly reeling;

With blear eyes and red nose, most revolting to sight . . ."

During the Civil War Oliver Wendell Holmes published a poem for the tune which was drastically anti-southern in content. The Confederates came back with their own version in a poem entitled, "The Cross of the South." ("How peaceful and blest was America's soil,

'Til betrayed by the guile of the Puritan demon . . .")

Criticism of *The Star-Spangled Banner* music continued over the years. The wide range of five notes more than an octave made it difficult for anyone but a trained vocalist to sing. Of course, when it was sung as a drinking song, the vocal cords of the singers were expected to be fortified with alcohol, enabling them to surmount the wide range. But as a national song, sung in sobriety and reverence, the wide range was a detriment.

Critics also attacked Key's words as



"What's the rest of the message?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

being too sentimental and commemorating an incident of too minor historical importance for a national anthem of a country of the magnitude of ours.

During the 1850's, the showman P. T. Barnum, noting the public interest in *The Star-Spangled Banner* controversy, began a competition for a national anthem as a weekly event in the Lecture Room of his New York Museum. On Sunday afternoons, aspirants to musical glory took the stage and rendered lustily their entries in the contest. Cash prizes were awarded on the basis of audience applause. The contest caught considerable public interest, but none of the Barnum contest songs ever attained national importance. As late as the Spanish-American War of 1898, *The Star-Spangled Banner* was still sharing honors as America's most popular national song with "Hail Columbia" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

In the end it was an historical incident which caused Key's song to pull out far ahead of the other two. When Admiral George Dewey made his triumphal entry

into Manila Bay, he ordered his flagship band to play *The Star-Spangled Banner*. The resulting publicity made Key's song the most popular of the three.

Shortly after his inauguration, President Theodore Roosevelt issued an executive order making *The Star-Spangled Banner* the national anthem for all military purposes. In a wave of criticism some detractors referred to the order as "Teddy's ukase creating a national anthem from Francis Scott Key's unsingable ode." This order died when Roosevelt left office.

In 1916 military band leaders, still frustrated by the lack of a national anthem to play at ceremonies and formal occasions, induced the Department of War to issue a regulation stating "the composition known as *The Star-Spangled Banner* would be played as the national anthem." President Woodrow Wilson gave his approval. This regulation, however, did not set forth an authorized set of words or musical score.

There were such variants in the wording of different versions of the poem as: "O say can you see," "O! say can you see," and "Oh! Say can you see." There were plural "Rockets' red glare," and "Bombs bursting in air," and the singular "Rocket's red glare," and "Bomb bursting in air."

In 1918 President Wilson authorized two committees to study the problem and come up with standardized versions of the words and music. Just why he authorized two committees is not clear. Instead of resolving the problem with one committee, the result with two committees was to divide *The Star-Spangled Banner* forces into two separate camps.

The "service" version was prepared by a committee of 12 from the War Department for use in Army and Navy song books. The "education" version was prepared at the request of the United States Board of Education by the following committee: Will Earhart (Chairman), Walter Damrosch, Arnold J. Gantvoort, O. G. Sonneck, and John Philip Sousa.

Both versions used exactly the same notes in the melody, but the service version introduced a few more syncopated rhythms than the other. Neither bore a copyright claim, so they have often been reprinted by various publishers with no credit shown.

ON MARCH 3, 1931, after a stormy battle, the 71st Congress passed Public Law 823, making *The Star-Spangled Banner* the national anthem. This bill, signed into law by President Herbert Hoover, is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Composition consisting of the



words and music known as *The Star-Spangled Banner* is designated the national anthem of the United States of America."

This law had the same internal weakness as the earlier executive orders and regulations, since it did not recognize that conflicting sets of words and music were in existence and hence did not solve the problem once and for all by stating exactly what the words and music should be.

Faced with the reality that the song now was the legally designated national anthem, some frustrated critics began a grim campaign to produce a standardized singable version. This group referred to itself facetiously as the S. D. S. A. S. S. B.—the Society for Doing Something About *The Star-Spangled Banner*. The group finally gave up the project. "We've tried changing the words and transposing the music, but nothing works." The New York *Herald-Tribune* heartily agreed with them, saying that the anthem was "a song with words nobody can remember to a tune nobody can sing."

In June 1947, at Kansas City, Mo., the song was sung by a professional vocalist as part of the introduction to a speech by President Harry S. Truman. Radio listeners all over the world heard the singer's voice crack on one of the high notes. The sleeping foes again awakened.

In an editorial entitled "It's Time for a New National Anthem," the *Christian Century* suggested the formation of a group called the S. A. N. N. A.—the Society for the Adoption of a New National Anthem—which would supplant the old S. D. S. A. S. S. B.

Despite all the controversy, Key's song will undoubtedly remain the national anthem and an authorized standard set of words and music may be forthcoming in the not-distant future. Since 1955, Rep. Joel T. Broyhill of Virginia has led a movement in Congress to pass a law setting forth an official version. Mr. Broyhill became interested in the problem when a group of high school students wrote him for an authoritative text of the exact words and music and he found to his dismay that none existed.

For aid in writing a standard version, Mr. Broyhill solicited recommendations from the leading musical organizations of the United States. Among those canvassed were the U. S. Army, Navy and Air Force Bandsmen's Association, Inc.; the U. S. Marine Band; the National Music Council; the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers; and the U. S. Navy School of Music.

The National Music Council took a great deal of interest in the project. On December 7, 1955, the council passed a motion to appoint a committee to study

the problem. This committee, composed of eminent individuals in the musical field under Chairman Richard S. Hill, Head of the Music Reference Section at the Library of Congress, worked out a final version which was approved by the National Music Council in a meeting on May 22, 1958. The council at the same time passed a resolution disclaiming any possible rights it might have to copyright.

The words of this version are based on the autographed manuscript handwritten by Key for Judge Joseph Hopper Nicholson. The committee changed the words in several minor ways. In several places Key used an apostrophe instead of "e," and the ampersand "&" instead of "and." These were corrected. Also, the singular possessive "footstep's" in the fourth line of the third stanza was changed to the plural "footsteps" as being more logical. The word "power" in the fourth line of the fourth stanza was capitalized to "Power." Although all of Key's handwritten copies use the small "p," the change was made in response to many requests from people who felt that Key meant "Power" to be a direct reference to God.

Mr. Broyhill's bill embodies the words and music recommended by the National Music Council. The melody is written in the historically correct key of B flat, but recognizing the impossibility of selecting one key suitable for all renditions—piano, vocal, band or orchestra—the bill explains that the music as set forth is not intended for rigid interpretation. It is merely a basic model from which other arrangements may be made by composers for various uses.

The bill, now pending in the House Judiciary Committee, is House Joint Resolution 4, last introduced January 9, 1963.

And so the struggle for an authorized version of *The Star-Spangled Banner* goes on. Despite its controversial qualities, the "unsingable melody" with its "unrememberable words" is entwined in the hearts and minds of all patriotic Americans. When the song is sung, Americans remove their hats and make a stab at singing it, though many only approximate the notes that are too high or too low.

And despite all the harsh words of criticism, no other song in our history has become so closely identified with the American flag. The author, Francis Scott Key, has himself become an integral part of the flag tradition. His grave is one of the few places where our flag is permanently sanctioned to fly all night. From Fort McHenry on the Patapsco River in 1814, to the American outposts throughout the world in 1964, Key's song is the one Americans think of and sing when Old Glory flaps proudly in the breeze.

THE END

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## A LONG LOOK AT THE STOCK MARKET

(Continued from page 27)

534 % bonds which I bought at under 100. They rose against the market and are currently selling at about 112—and the interest is tax exempt.

But what we are talking about here is the whole stock market, not individual stocks or bonds which of course may, and frequently do, counter the stock market cycle.

**L**ET US SUMMARIZE at this point on the shorter run market outlook.

The day-to-day movements of the market are next to impossible to forecast, most particularly for the part-time investor. And if he could become expert, commissions and taxes take most of his profit out of trading and stack the cards against him.

The six months-to-a-year cycle does not have to be forecast. It has a tendency to continue in the direction in which it is going, and this characteristic allows investment to be done intelligently. I wish I could say I forecast the drop in 1962 by isolating the economic factors involved and synthesizing them after applying the appropriate weights. I did not and I could not. But I did see the movement in time and was largely out of the market in January 1962. I also came back in later in the year after I was sure the rise was the beginning of a new up phase of the market cycle.

3. *The Long Pull.* But what will the market do over the next five years? This is the most significant question for the non-professional investor; and at the same time it is the easiest to answer.

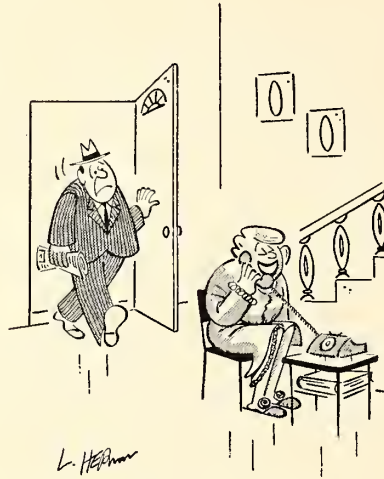
The price of stocks and bonds depends, like other traded items, on supply and demand. It is the interaction of supply and demand which determines the price of any particular stock and the level of the stock market in general.

Over the next several years it is almost impossible to arrive at any conclusion other than that the stock market is going to climb substantially. Individual stocks are another matter. Some will move with the market and most certainly some will move against the market. But the average of the whole can hardly do otherwise than to rise. Among the reasons for this are:

*The Supply of Stocks.* As early as 1948, shortly after the close of World War 2, there were 1,017 companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange. By 1961 this number had grown to only 1,163. Thus there was virtually no increase in the corporations offering stock for sale on the major exchange in the country.

In 1948 there were 1,419 issues of different stocks listed. In 1961 there were 1,541. Few new issues of stocks came onto the market in this entire period.

While the *number* of shares in total listed on the New York Stock Exchange has tripled in the past ten years, a material part of this increase in number of shares was caused by splits in stocks—the old share was taken back and the owner given two or three in its place. Since the new shares were represented by the same underlying assets, these assets were in effect divided two or three ways with the result that the market



"I have to hang up and get supper ready, Helen. I'll call you at the same time tomorrow—right after breakfast."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

value of each new share was roughly one-half or one-third that of each old share. There was very little real increase in the supply.

Every year, in fact every month, new securities—other than those resulting from stock splits—come onto the market; but a material part of the funds obtained from the new issues which are offered by American corporations each year are used to retire old issues, so that once again nothing new is really being offered the public. Over the past eight years the new offerings were remarkably steady, both stocks and bonds.

The number of shares of stock listed on the chief stock exchanges is almost *completely limited* at any one time or even over a period of months. The supply does not respond to demand in any direct way, and this fact is all important in assessing the long postwar market rise and the future course of the stock market. If the supply does not rise in proportion to demand, the general market prices will tend to rise.

*The Demand For Stocks.* We have seen that the supply is fairly static, so

now let us turn to the demand side. The first thing to consider is the number of buyers. The number of individual shareholders in America shows a highly significant upward trend:

### *Number of Owners of Stock in the United States*

1952.....	6,490,000
1962.....	17,010,000

In 1962 individual shareholders were two-and-a-half times the number who owned shares in 1952.

The market value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange in 1961 was \$387,800,000,000. Out of this total, institutions held 18%, or \$69,700,000,000. Institutions include insurance companies, investment companies, non-profit institutions, pension funds, trust funds and mutual savings banks.

What we should take careful note of is the increasing importance, as security investors, of institutional holders. In 1949 the institutional holders were responsible for 12.7% of all listed stock ownership. By 1961 this percentage had risen to 18%.

**A**NOTHER IMPORTANT factor in assessing the demand for stocks is what a person has to spend. What he has in the way of "free cash" determines his ability to buy anything—stocks and bonds included. This free cash is what he has left after he has paid his federal, state and local taxes, and it is called *disposable personal income*. The figure rose from \$207 billion in 1950 to nearly \$365 billion in 1961. After personal consumption expenditures have been made, what is left is savings, and out of this residue comes money for stock market investments.

### *Personal Savings in Billions of Dollars*

1950.....	\$12.6
1960.....	20.9
1962.....	26.2

Expenditures have not kept pace with increases in personal income in the 12-year period from 1950 to 1962, so that savings have more than doubled. Out of these personal savings come the saver's purchases of securities. Here is the record of corporate security purchases by individuals since World War 2:

### *Individual Corporate Security Purchases in Billions of Dollars*

<i>Annual Average</i>	
1946-1949.....	\$ .6
1950-1955.....	1.5
1956.....	1.9
1957.....	3.1
1958.....	2.6
1959.....	.9
1960.....	1.2
1961.....	1.0

This is a fluctuating record and not one of constant increase. Shares in sav-



ings and loan associations rose from \$5.4 billion in 1956 to \$9.4 billion in 1961, and reflect a steady, year by year, rise. Deposits in banks rose in the same period from \$3.8 billion to \$8.6 billion. Savings moving into the stock market didn't keep pace. The lag and fluctuation in sales of securities out of savings can be attributed to (1) conservatism on the part of savers who like savings accounts so they can at least get back what they put in; (2) no familiarity with security investment; (3) ease of opening a savings account; and (4) too many stories of fraudulent security sales plus SEC investigations of abuses.

**I**NFLATION is another factor governing stock prices. From 1949 to 1960 the price level in general rose from 20% to 25%, depending on whether one looks at consumer prices or wholesale prices. (We are not now talking about stock prices.) With 1957-1959 as a base equal to 100, all consumer prices (the combined index) rose to 104.2 in 1961, to 105.4 in 1962 and to 106.2 in April 1963—a serious rate of inflation (although wholesale prices did not rise to any appreciable degree).

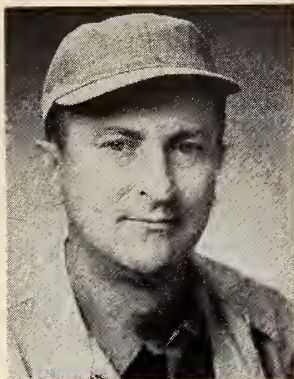
Stock prices are to a certain extent like any other prices and tend to rise in an inflationary economy such as we have in the United States, and it can confidently be expected that the stated deficit program of the Administration will accelerate this trend.

Inflation is also a force which encourages some people to buy stocks or other property instead of turning to savings accounts or insurance, as there is a chance that a rise in the prices of their property will protect their investments from losing value with inflation.

Another demand factor is the money market "overhang," which is the accumulation of cash in the country quite apart from the saving of income. It is a tremendously important factor influencing the stock market.

During the past two years there has been a cash accumulation of a magnitude which is probably greater than at any time in the economic history of this country. Not only were stocks turned into cash in the 1962 market slide, but the institutional investors (banks and finance companies) were pulling funds in from all over the world. Latin America suddenly became an undesirable place in which to invest with the increasing number of exchange controls, constitutional crises, debt moratoriums, devaluations and confiscations. The Administration's program of a special retroactive 15% tax on foreign investment is right now adding more nails to the coffin of foreign outlets for funds and further glutting the American money market.

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By Mike Senkiw, Agronomist,  
Zoysia Farm Nurseries

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It saves time and money in many ways. It won't winterkill — has survived temps. 30° below zero. Goes off its green color after killing frosts, regains new beauty every Spring — a true perennial. It ends the need for crabgrass killers. Fertilizing and watering (water costs money too) are rarely if ever needed. Cuts pushing a mower under a blazing summer sun by ½. There's no need for costly chemicals that can endanger wildlife, pets and children.

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## A LOOK AT THE STOCK MARKET

(Continued from page 53)

liquidated its Latin-American credits so rapidly after taking several severe losses on devaluations that they paid off every bank line and would like to find suitable domestic outlets for \$20 million in investment funds.

It is usually true that this type of investor does not go into the stock market as other outlets close.

At the same time, many industrial and mercantile organizations have been piling up their profits in the form of cash. We have been so used to the situation that we do not realize that the American economy is at its all-time peak and is continuing to climb. Most segments of the economy are prosperous and many have realized this prosperity in the form of excess cash. These funds to some degree go into the stock market and will continue to do so in the future.

The corporate financial report item called "Other Current Assets," which includes stocks, rose from \$1.7 billion in 1950 to \$10.2 billion in 1960 and to \$11.5 billion in 1961. American corporations put more and more of their cash into securities, thus adding to the over-all demand for stocks and bonds.

**A** DECREASING attractiveness of stocks is a result of the rule: *The Higher the Price, the Poorer the Investment.*

In the boom decade of the 1950's and into the 1960's corporate profits were, strange as it may seem, fairly steady. In 1950 corporate profits after taxes were \$22.8 billion. In 1961 they were \$23.3 billion. On the basis of profits alone the rise in stock prices shown in the Dow-Jones Industrial Average, from 216 to 691, was hardly justified.

While a ten-year period shows a fairly steady corporate profit level, the same period shows a doubling of dividends. In other words, more of what was made was paid out to stockholders. Even during the 1962 stock market gloom, dividends were increased about 8% over the previous year. By the end of 1962 the business community was apparently so enthusiastic about the outlook that dividends were up about 25% from the 1962 over-all average.

The dividends *per share* on 200 stocks (Moody's) rose from \$1.78 in 1940 to \$3.53 in 1950 and to an annual rate of \$6.40 in May 1963. Unfortunately, the increase in price of stocks more than offset this rise. The dividend *yield*, based on the then current price, dropped from 6.3% in 1950 to 3.1% in 1961, not a very attractive yield by anybody's standards when one could get 5% in an insured savings and loan association.

This low dividend yield in return for what you pay for many stocks today

would be a serious drag on the demand for stocks now and in the future—and it is indeed a check on it—if stock investors were as concerned with how much their annual yield would be as are those who consider investing in a new business enterprise. But the element of yield is largely overlooked by many investors in stocks.

To summarize the present situation from the point of view of profitability of the corporations that form the basis of the stock market and the yield in the form of dividends to the investors, the stock market becomes less and less at-



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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

tractive as the market rises, and is uninteresting right now from the point of view of a person needing or desiring a good yield in dividends on his investment. Only on the basis of a future rise in the level of the market is this form of investment worth while. It must be clear that much of a rise will bring the yield down to under 3%, and that, based on the growth of earnings and dividends in the past 20 years, the yield cannot be raised to any appreciable degree short of a decade—even with the government's pump-priming deficit program.

Now let us summarize the long-term stock price outlook, and by long term we mean here a five-year period. These are the factors and the economic facts which must be considered and on which the level of the stock market over a five-year period depends:

1. The number of corporations offering stock on the major exchanges has not increased materially over the past decade and neither have the issues of stock offered. Although a greater number of shares have been offered, much of

the increase has been caused by splits. *Summary—supply is not up much.*

2. The number of shareowners is increasing at an extremely high rate, thus placing more buyers in the market for a relatively static supply of stock traded on the major exchanges. *Summary—demand is up here.*

3. Institutional stockholders are increasing fairly rapidly, although in total they are not of extreme significance as yet. *Summary—demand is up here, too.*

4. The income of individuals in the United States is increasing steadily; a substantial part of this income is saved; and much of this goes into the purchase of corporate securities. *Summary—demand is up here, too.*

5. The average individual is not yet "sold" on the stock market and he still prefers to put his savings in the bank or in the savings and loan association. The amount of savings funneled into the stock market varies with the times and with the stock market news far more than the savings placed in savings accounts. *Summary—this is a check on the demand for stocks.*

6. We have inflation in the United States, which will be accelerated by the deficit program of the Administration, and inflation does not stop short of the stock market. *Summary—this is a factor causing stock prices to tend to rise, because stock ownership is a hedge against inflation.*

7. There are huge cash funds overhanging the investment community at the present time. Although these funds are for the most part available only for loans, stocks do offer an alternative, and corporations that are heavy with cash are buying more and more stocks. *Summary—demand is up here, too.*

8. The dividend yield on investment in stocks at present prices is not very attractive, and if investors were thinking only of yield, the demand would drop drastically. But most investors, and particularly the non-professional, part-time investors, are looking for growth in the value of their investment, so that they are not too easily discouraged by low dividend yields. *Summary—low yield is a check on demand, but not an overpowering one.*

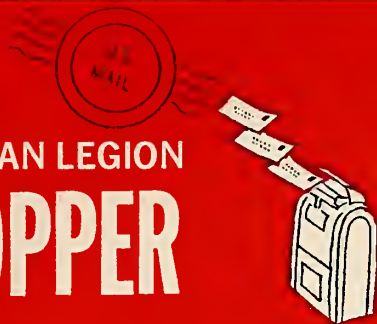
These are the controlling factors of the general prices of stocks. The demand factors far outweigh any visible increases in the supply of stocks. When demand outreaches supply, over the long haul, prices will rise over the long haul.

When all the factors are brought together they are definitely bullish (rising prices) for the long pull, and it is most difficult to anticipate any long term trend other than a rising market over the next five years, barring a major recession in the prosperity of the whole country.

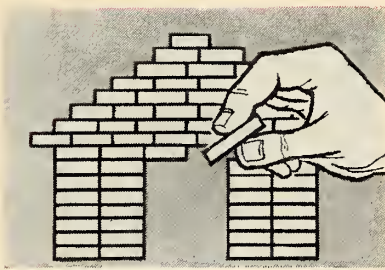
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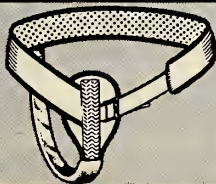
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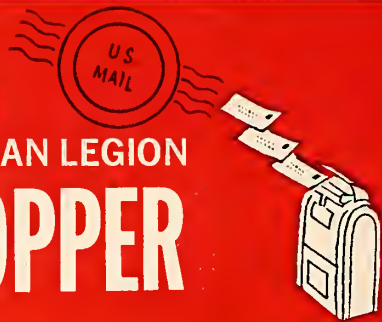
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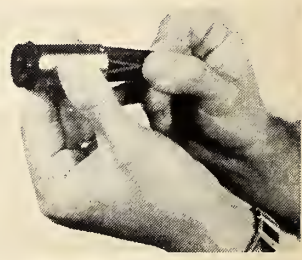
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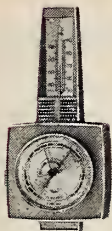
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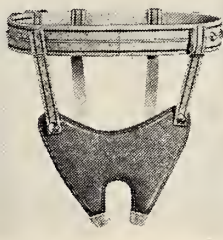
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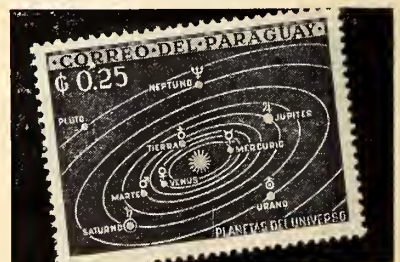
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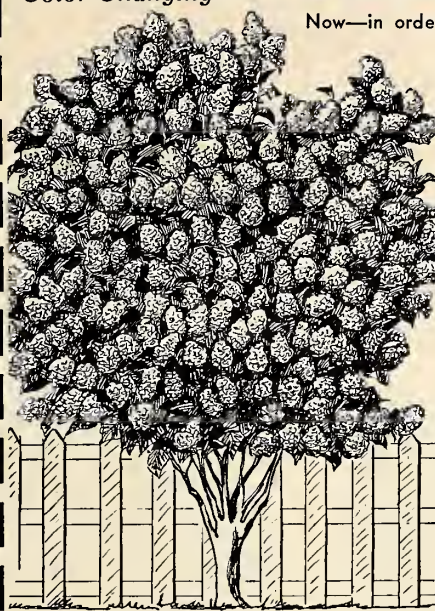


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# PARTING SHOTS



DAVE

"Bad news, Bob. Our new deodorant has developed an undesirable side effect."

## HISTORY LESSON

An elderly lady was among the group of tourists being shown over Lord Nelson's ship, "The Victory." As the party approached the spot where Lord Nelson met his death, the guide pointed to a brass plate fixed in the deck and said:

"This is where Nelson fell."

The old lady was impressed, but not in the right way.

"No wonder!" she exclaimed. "I nearly tripped over that thing myself!"

V. D. PALAT

## BARE FACTS

A little five-year-old girl could hardly wait to tell her kindergarten teacher the news. She rushed up, her face alight, exclaiming: "I can dress myself."

"That's fine," smiled the teacher. But as the morning wore on, the little girl kept raising her hand to repeat the tidings and finally, the exasperated teacher had to send her to sit in the corner. Later, while getting some new supplies from a cabinet, she heard a lot of giggling in the class and turned to see the little girl in the corner, her clothes in a heap on the floor in front of her.

"I can undress myself, too!" proclaimed the little girl proudly.

DAN BENNETT

## FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED

A businessman, who was heavily in debt, brought home an unexpected male guest for dinner.

His wife protested, "But the store has refused us any more credit, we've got leftovers for dinner, the roof leaks, I'm ironing. . . ."

"Perfect," exulted her husband. "Perhaps that will cure this crazy fellow of wanting to get married."

K. H. R. SIMKIN

## WHOSE BAD HABIT?

The mixed-up husband went to see a marriage counselor. "My wife has a very bad habit," he said. "She stays up until one and two o'clock in the morning and I can't break her of it."

"What is she doing all that time?" asked the advisor.

"Waiting for me to come home."

JOSEPH SALAK

## CALENDAR GIRL

Then there was the dumb blonde who sat up all night with a calendar trying to figure out why all our famous men were born on holidays.

RAY TRAIL

## SOCIAL SOPORIFICS

### So What The Heck

So what you told the Cop, you think, was clever.

So what you told the Boss was kinda hot.

So what we have to answer is, however, "So what?"

### Alimentary, My Dear Watson

We don't think you care what foods we munch

For breakfast, supper, dinner or lunch. So why do you always seem to think We're thrilled to know what you eat and drink?

### Serial Story

The time you made on your motor-tour, And the list of places to which you've gone,

Bore us to death, but it seems that you're Gonna keep going yawn and yawn.

JIM DAVIS

## FRUGAL PHILOSOPHER

A tightwad is one who is satisfied to let the rest of the world go by.

CHESTER MARKS

## IM-PATIENTLY WAITING

Say, Doctor, I don't like to carp  
And I don't mean to whine,  
But I finished all your magazines  
In 1939.

HENRIETTA ROYCE

## AUCTION ACTION

An auction is one place where you may get something for nodding.

JOHN WINTERS FLEMING



HOOPER

"Now don't give more than you think you should."





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almost everyone knows its nickname**

*If you don't, just listen at your favorite bar*

**Say Seagram's and be Sure**



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